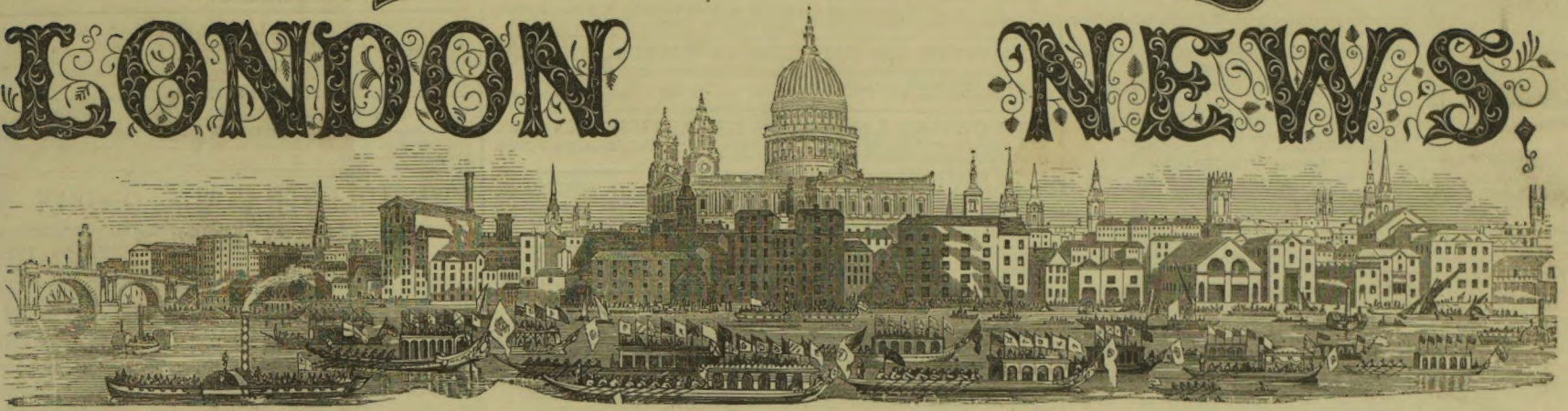


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1924.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



SKETCHES FROM H.M.S. CHALLENGER, BY MR. J. J. WILD: CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, KERGUELEN ISLAND.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Abbotsford, the wife of the Hon. J. C. Maxwell Scott, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Lingda'e, Bickley, Kent, the wife of Edward Humphrys, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 13, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of Andrew Gillen, of Wallhouse, of a son.

On April 18, at the Moor's Cot (Lone Farm), Moore's station, Province of Quebec, Canada, the wife of H. D. Moore, Esq., of a son.

On April 27, at Chicaco, Madras Presidency, the wife of W. F. Grahame, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 6th ult., at 8, Wilton-crescent, Lady Victoria Fisher, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th ult., at St. Martin's, St. Helena, by the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Helena, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Hands, Henry Fegan, M.D.C.B., Fleet Surgeon, Royal Navy, to Louisa M. Moss, daughter of George Moss, Esq., The Briers, St. Helena.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Valentine Walter Bromley, of St. George's, and of Fallow Green, Harpenden, Herts, eldest son of William Bromley, of St. John's-wood, to Ida Mary, eldest daughter of John Fails-Robertson, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, by the Rev. Henry Harrison, Vicar of Kildown, Staplehurst, Kent, the father, assisted by the Rev. Alban Harrison, the brother of the bridegroom, Francis Law Harrison, to Josephine Constance, eldest daughter of the late Harrison Blair, of Kearsley, and Little Bolton Hall, Lancashire.

On the 1st inst., at Ayot, St. Lawrence, Herts, George, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Phillip Yorke Savile, Rector of Methley, Yorkshire, to Charlotte Maria, second daughter of the late Henry Baker, Esq., of Stoke Devon, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry Leake.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., Mrs. Garden Berry, in her 85th year.

On the 4th inst., at 71, Elsham-road, Kensington, W., Edith Grace, youngest daughter of Thomas Dawson, Esq., aged 51 months.

On the 2nd inst., at Eu, Seine Inférieure, France, Lady Murray, of Philbrough and Melgund.

On the 1st inst., at Merstham, Surrey, Lord Hylton, aged 75.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Trinity Sunday. St. Barnabas the Apostle.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 11 a.m., the Bishop of London's ordination, preacher, the Rev. Walter Abbott; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, for the National Society.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., the Rev. S. A. Broke.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Birch.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Jayne.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Birch.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Additional Curates Society, anniversary, Mansion House, 3 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair).

Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Davey on the Underground Pumping Machinery at the Erin Colliery, Westphalia).

Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. L. Eastlake, on Historical Sketch of the Institute).

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. D. Young on a Journey to the Northern End of Lake Nyassa; Mr. T. P. B. Wither on the Valley of the Tibagy).

Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m. Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

Gresham Lectures, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. B. Cowie, Dean of Manchester); and two following days.

Royal Harwich Yacht Club Matches.

Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, annual exhibition, Lincoln (three days).

Adult Orphan Institution, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, 2.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Trinity Day Sittings begin.

Additional Curates Society, St. Paul's Cathedral, 4 p.m., the Rev. W. R. Clark.

Ascot Races.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Busk on Skulls from Mallicollo and Vanikoro procured by the late Commodore Goodenough; Mr. W. L. Rankin on the South Sea Islanders; &c.).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (paper by Colonel H. Stuart Wortley).

Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.

Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association, Liskeard meeting (three days).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.

Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Donald Campbell on Iona, in Gaelic).

Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m.

Statistical Society and National Social Science Association, joint annual dinner, Westminster Palace Hotel, 7 p.m. (Lord Aberdeen in the chair).

London Sunday School Choir (5000 children from 120 schools), Crystal Palace.

Bulldog Show at Alexandra Palace (two days).

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Moon's last quarter, 3.14 a.m.

Corpus Christi.

Ascot Cup Day.

Trinity Term ends.

Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Papers to be read by Professor R. Stille on Prehistoric Pig of Britain; Major-General Nelson and Professor Ducean on Structure of Coral-reefs; Dr. Masters on Supposed Arrangement parts of Flower; R. B. Sharpe on Birds from New Guinea; E. I. Miers on Crustaceans).

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Chemical Studies. Papers by Dr. H. E. Armstrong and Mr. Aclworth, Mr. C. T. Kingzett, Dr. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe, Mr. W. C. Williams, Professor J. W. Mallett, Dr. W. J. Russell, and Mr. Lapraik).

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music), and two following days.

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Phené Spiers on Egyptian Architecture).

Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.

Erith Yacht Club: match.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Accession of Pope Pius IX., 1846.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

Botanical Society, lecture by Professor Bentley, 4 p.m.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. G. A. Audsley on the Organ Architecturally Considered).

Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet, the president, on Words, Syllables, and Parts of Speech, and the Relation of Language to Logic).

Institute of British Architects, biennial dinner, St. James's Hall, 7 p.m.

Preston Agricultural Society Show.

Corinthian Yacht Club: match.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

St. Alban, Protomartyr of Britain.

Artists' Benevolent Fund, sixty-seventh anniversary dinner, Freemasons' Tavern (Sir Wm. Fraser, M.P., in the chair).

Royal Thames Yacht Club: Schooner and Yawl Matches.

Royal Alfred Yacht Club: Corinthian Match.

Junior Thames Yacht Club.

Wimbledon Archery Club Meeting.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.					
May 31	30.108	55.7	40.6	59	7	49.9	64.3	WSW.	NNW.	131	0.00	
June 1	30.189	56.1	43.4	65	4	44.4	69.8	E. S. W. N.		98	0.00	
2	29.984	54.5	45.1	73	8	45.0	66.7	SSW.	E.	198	0.13	
3	29.780	55.7	43.6	79	8	49.9	67.3	S. SSW.		336	0.85	
4	29.943	53.8	41.0	65	—	48.9	63.0	WSW. SW.		383	0.15	
5	29.889	54.9	53.9	77	10	49.3	59.1	SSW. SW.		202	0.75	
6	29.987	55.8	48.9	79	10	52.7	64.8	SW. WSW.		200	0.16	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.002	30.225	30.002	29.811	29.939	29.835	30.000
Temperature of Air	58.5°	61.5°	59.5°	57.5°	55.1°	55.9°	59.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	50.4°	53.5°	53.0°	51.2°	54.7°	54.7°	52.0°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	SSW.	NNW.	SSW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 24	4 51	5 0	5 17	5 37	5 40	5 40

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

MR. GEORGE LANDSEER'S EXHIBITION OF INDIAN DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES, with Trophies, Open Daily from Ten o'Clock, at 148, NEW BOND-STREET. Admission, One Shilling.

INDIA.—"SPECIAL," by WILLIAM SIMPSON, F.R.G.S., being SKETCHES made during the Tour in India of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. From Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK.—Painted by L. DESANGES. ON VIEW.—48, Great Marlborough-street. Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling. W. BELL, Secretary.

THE LEGEND OF ST. DOROTHEA.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY will give a **GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT**, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 14, at Eight o'Clock, when a Cantata of her own composition, entitled **THE LEGEND OF ST. DOROTHEA**, will be performed for the first time. Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Adela Vernon, Miss Messon, Miss Florence Courtney, Miss Helena Cunningham, Miss Messon, Miss Cummings, and Madame Patey; Mr. Ed. Lloyd, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Gordon Gooch, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The Chorus will be composed of members of the Sacred Harmonic Society and Madame Sainton's Vocal Academy. The Orchestra will be that of Her Majesty's Opera. Organ, Mr. Thousless. Conductor, M. Sainton. Seals, 11s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of the usual Agents, and at Austin's, St. James's Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, SEVENTH CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 12, at Eight o'Clock. Introduction to "Lohengrin," Wagner; Concerto for Piano in E-flat, Beethoven; Mello Anna Mehlig; Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," W. Sterndale Bennett; Symphony (Jupiter) Mozart; Overture, Mirella, Gounod. Vocalists—Mdlle. Thekla Friedlander and Mr. Stanley. Stalls, Area or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—AUER, from St. Petersburg, and DUVERNOY, from Paris, with Lasserre, &c.—TUESDAY, JUNE 13, at a Quarter past Three.—Quartet, Piano, &c., Schumann; Grand Quartet, B. minor, Beethoven; Duo in D, op. 38. Solo Violin, Auer. Solo Piano, Duvernoy. Tickets, 7s. 6d., to be had of Lucas and Co., and Oliver, Bond-street, and at St. James's Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. The Pateo will be placed, as usual, in the centre of the hall. Professor Ella, Director.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Rateman.—MONDAY, JUNE 12. **THE BELLES STRATAGEM**, for the BENEFIT OF MISS ISABEL KATMAN—Mr. Henry Irving as Darius. At 7.30, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER—Miss Virginia Francis and Mr. Brooke. Concluding with a Farce.

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mrs. JOHN WOOD for FIVE NIGHTS as Bellona St. Mrs. in a romantic Drama, by Shirley Brooks, entitled **THE CIRELOE**. After which the Operatic Sketch entitled **NILSON OR NOTHING**—Miss Jenny Leatherlungs. Mrs. John Wood, in which character she will give her imitable imitations of Titians, Fornes, &c., and (by desire) will introduce her celebrated song, "His heart was true to Poll."

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LES DANICHEFF.—This famous Comedy-Drama, the only great success of the Parisian Season, will be produced on SATURDAY, JUNE 17, by the entire Company of the Théâtre de l'Odéon, where it has been played to crowded houses for 149 nights. Box-office open daily from Nine till Five.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN for a Few Nights only. Mr. Henry Neville in his Original Character of Bob Brierley. Mr. W. J. Hill, Miss Carlotta Addison, and Mrs. Stephens, &c.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and Richard Douglass. Miss Briceman, supported by Mr. T. Swinburne and the Lyceum Company, in **LEAH**, Every Evening, at 7.30. Conclude with **EMILY ON CO.**

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Every Night, at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (the most luxurious and commodious in London), £2 12s. 6d. and £1 11s. 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for Programmes. No charge for Booking Seats.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS attracted the largest and most enthusiastic Audiences ever assembled in St. James's Hall on what Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Several thousands were turned away from both the Day and Night Performances. "Vide 'Standard,' of Tuesday:—

"That money should have been turned away yesterday afternoon and evening from every part of the St. James's Hall occupied by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels was a sufficient proof of the presence of the management in again determining to give special day performances on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, in addition to the usual performances every night during the Whitsun week. A special holiday programme has been prepared for the patrons of this popular entertainment at this mid-festival season of the year; and this means the augmentation of the varied list by five or six entirely new songs and ballads, which are likely to challenge general favour, and all of which were received with applause in the dual performances of yesterday. The densely-crowded hall yesterday furnished the best evidence of the hold which the Moore and Burgess Minstrels have upon the public appreciation."

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 10, contains:—

The Derby.
The Dead Heat for the Oaks.
The Winners of the Derby and Oaks.
by J. Sturgess.
Derby Whimsicalities, by J. Flatman.
Waiting for the News in the Strand.
The return of the Pigeons. Excitement! the Window of Our Publishing Office.
Recent Yatch Matches.
Circular Notes. The Middle Park Sale. The Islington Horse Show. Opening of the Thames Angling Season. Dished up à l'Anglaise. Records of Rinking, Athletic, Aquatic, and Cricket Notes, by "Ekon." Turfiana, by "Skylark." The Operas and Music of the week. New Pieces at the Theatres. The Crystal Palace Dog Show. Chess. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.
Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.
The cost of transmission by post of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS within the precincts of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny for each copy.

ABROAD.
An edition printed on thin paper, especially prepared for the Colonies and Foreign Countries, is issued weekly, and can be forwarded by post at the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	1d	Germany	1d
Alexandria, via Brindisi	1d	Gibraltar	1d
via Southampton	1d	Holland	1d
Australia	1d	India (via Southampton)	1d
via Brindisi	1d	via Brindisi	1d
Austria	1d	Italy	1d
Belgium	1d	Mexico	1d
Brazil	1d	New Zealand	1d
Canada	1d	Norway	1d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Spain	1d
China (via Southampton)	1d	Sweden	1d
via Brindisi	1d	Switzerland	1d
Constantinople	1d	United States	1d
Denmark	1d	West Indies	1d
France	1d		

Copies of the ordinary edition sent abroad require double the above rates. Newspapers for foreign countries must be posted within eight days of the day of publication.

EXHIBITION IN FINLAND.—The GENERAL EXHIBITION IN FINLAND for Art, Industry, Agriculture, and Public Instruction, will take place in HELSINKI from JULY 1 till SEPT. 15, this year. From Aug. 30 till Sept. 5 the SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY for AGRICULTURE IN FINLAND will also meet in that City, when an Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Dairy Produce, &c., will be held there.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—DAILY, at Three and Eight. Great success of HAMILTON'S Colossal Moving Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. The magnificent Scenery by Messrs. Tobin and other eminent Artists. Brilliant effects by Messrs. Hamilton. One of the most charming Exhibitions in London.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight: Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876.

Public attention remains centred upon Eastern affairs. The week has not, it is true, been very prolific of new facts, although we must not forget to take note of the death of the deposed Sultan, generally attributed at Constantinople to suicide. Neither the event, however, nor the reputed manner of it is of any serious political importance. Europe has been chiefly occupied by speculative interpretations of the meaning to be attached to the late revolution. What does it bode? What is the most probable future, proximate and remote, which may be expected to issue from it? Does it tend to war, or to the maintenance of peace? What is the view which Russia will take of it? Because there can be no doubt that the Berlin Conference and the memorandum of agreement drawn up by the three Imperial Powers, and somewhat precipitately accepted by France and Italy, was her work and represented her policy. The Eastern Question since then has passed into another phase. Russia is no longer the favoured exponent of the policy of the great Powers at Constantinople. She has become isolated, not by her own choice, as England had previously been, but by the force of the late revolution. It was mainly directed against the supremacy of her position and the paramount order of her influence in respect of foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of Turkey. It was an explosion of patriotic indignation against the somewhat menacing attitude of the foreign Powers. Its significance, roughly expressed, was to the following effect:—"Hands off! I will be master in my own domains. If evils have been suffered to arise through the negligence of one Sultan, they shall be removed by the energetic influence of his successor. The work and its responsibilities are mine, and mine only. I claim to retain my own rights of sovereignty, and I doubt not of finding the means to satisfy my duties to my neighbours."

The situation, as confessed by Mr. Disraeli, has been, if it is not now, one of gravest difficulties—one verging upon a war of which it is impossible to see the outcome. It is plain, from the ordering up of the British Mediterranean Fleet to Besika Bay, that our Government, while it stood aloof from the policy agreed upon at the Berlin Conference, is prepared to take a resolute part in the settlement of the East in Question, and is anxious to let the world know that it will be no neutral or indifferent spectator of what is going on in reference to it. What it seemed to fear as an immediate consequence of the dethronement of Abdul Aziz was the letting loose upon Turkey, in her present comparatively unprepared state, of the armies of Serbia and Montenegro and the extension of insurrectionary violence to Bulgaria, Greece, and Crete, thereby allowing the discontented provinces of Turkey to precipitate, at the will of one of the great Powers, a general European war. So far, it now seems likely that this policy has been arrested. Russia is not disposed to attempt, single-handed, to upset the balance of power in Europe. What she may do on some future occasion it were superfluous to prophesy. We believe that, in this instance, she really means the conservation of peace. There is the more reason for hope, not to say confidence, that such is the case, because symptoms have made their appearance upon the surface of affairs that none of the Powers recently associated with herself will consent to support her in any overt action aimed at the territorial integrity of Turkey in Europe. France clearly would not second her efforts. Austria is beginning to evince some show of regret that she has thus far favoured the policy so astutely pressed upon her by Prince Gortschakoff. Germany has too little interest in the matter to risk her present position; and Italy, it may be presumed, will incline to the decision of France. So that the whole question has shifted its position; and it will mainly depend upon the will and action of the Porte whether matters shall proceed to extremities or subside into something like a settlement.

No great reliance, it is to be apprehended, can be placed upon the wisdom of Turkish statesmanship. The first movement of the Ottoman Government has been the issuing of a letter by the Grand Vizier according a full amnesty to all insurgents who will agree to offer their submission. To give them time to do this the Sultan grants six weeks' armistice, "subject to movements necessary to maintain the concentration of troops and to revictual Niksics." This letter, so promptly put into circulation, encourages the hope that the Turkish Government is fully impressed with the idea that it must initiate, without loss of time, a conciliatory policy for the pacification of its rebellious province. It will be observed, however, with regret, that it contains no guarantee for the pro-

fection of the insurgents on their submission; that the armistice which it grants, or rather which it orders, is modified by restrictions which will make it dangerous for the insurgents; and that the tone of the document, not unnaturally perhaps, is haughty, and in relation to the associated Powers is needlessly supercilious. It looks like an endeavour to put the Ottoman Government on its rights, with little expectation that the concessions which it makes will be accepted. Perhaps, however, those who urge these objections fail to give a fairly appreciative attention to the difficulties which beset the advisers of Mourad V. They cannot suddenly break with the revolutionary power which has made them what they are. If they are allowed sufficient time they may, perhaps, more deftly adapt their proposals to the obvious necessities of the case. But it is said, we know not upon what authority, that what Turkey wants, and what her Government contemplates, is the concession, not of special liberties to the Christians, but of very large general liberties to all the Sultan's subjects, and that these, resting on reforms promptly and actively organised, would be such as to exceed those demanded in behalf of the insurgent Christians. Well, this policy, it must be admitted, if fairly carried out, would go far to resuscitate the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to do so in a manner which would remedy the wrongs of its Christian subjects without compromise of its own dignity. Time will show. Meanwhile, however, that which is actual is somewhat displaced in the programme by that which is visionary, and the things close at hand are, in a sense, superseded by those which are and must be remote.

Anxiety is naturally felt in regard to the character and purport of the policy upon which, it may be presumed, the British Government has determined. We see no sufficient reason for departing from the opinion we expressed last week. We cannot believe that there is to be any reversion, direct or indirect, to the policy of 1854. Doubtless, however, this is a point which will be soon ascertained, inasmuch as Parliament will hardly suffer itself to be implicated in a course of action, diplomatic or bellicose, the end and object of which it strongly disapproves. We are disposed to await with mingled patience and hope the disclosure, which cannot be far off. If the Eastern Question will admit of a pacific solution, that solution, we have not a doubt, will obtain the earnest preference of her Majesty's Ministers.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated.

The Queen gave a ball, on Tuesday, to the servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice were present, with the ladies and gentlemen of the household and Lord John Manners.

The King of the Belgians arrived at the castle on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen.

Her Majesty has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise. Lord John Manners and Principal Tulloch have dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of an earldom upon Lord Northbrook, who will bear the titles of Viscount Baring of Lee, in the county of Kent, and Earl of Northbrook, of Stratton, in the county of Southampton. The Queen has created Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., a Baronet.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Biddulph has left and Major-General Henry Ponsonby has arrived at the castle.

The first concert this season at Buckingham Palace is fixed for the 21st inst.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a State ball was given on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace, at which the King of the Belgians was present. The Princess of Wales arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House, attended by her suite and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Crown Prince Ernest, and Princesses Frederica and Mary of Hanover, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were also present at the ball. The Grand Duchess and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were not present in consequence of having received intelligence at the last moment of the serious indisposition of the Grand Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee, Count and Countess Gleichen, and nearly 1800 persons of distinction were invited to the ball. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the palace and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the chief officers of state, the Mistress of the Robes, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household in waiting, entered the saloon shortly before eleven o'clock, when dancing immediately commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white poul de soie, with clouds of white and gold tulle and gold Maltese fringe, wreathed with branches of syringas; corsage in gold tissue, studded with diamonds. Head-dress, tiara of diamonds. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote. In the course of the evening a Scotch reel was danced to music played by Mr. Mackie, piper to the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales was present at Mr. C. Hallé's piano-forte recital at St. James's Hall yesterday week, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Saturday last the Princess, with her children, visited the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. The Hungarian band played at Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness attended Divine service on Whit Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. J. V. Povah officiated. The Prince and Princess, with their children, left Marlborough House on Monday for Sandringham. Previously to their departure their Royal Highnesses received visits from the King

of the Belgians, King George of Hanover, the various members of the Royal family now in town, and Prince Christian and Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein. Upon the arrival of the Prince and Princess at Lynn Junction, the Freemasons of the district presented the Prince with an address congratulating him upon his safe return home. At Wolferton their Royal Highnesses were received by the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood and the tenantry of the estate.

Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales before they left town. His Majesty, before his departure for Balmoral, dined with Lady Molesworth, lunched at the Austrian Embassy, visited the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, where he also had luncheon, and paid visits to King George of Hanover, the various members of the English Royal family now in London; to the Duke de Nemours, the Count de Paris, and to several distinguished families. The King, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, went to the Horse Show on Monday.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY OF HANOVER.

Queen Mary, with the Crown Prince Ernest and Princesses Frederica and Mary of Hanover, visited the St. Katharine, the London, and the East India Docks on Thursday week; the Duke of Connaught accompanied them. The Royal party, after inspecting all parts of the docks and Mr. Donald Currie's mail-steamer Walmer Castle, lunched on board the Courland, another of Mr. Currie's vessels. The Crown Prince Ernest visited Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. The next day Queen Mary and Princesses Frederica and Mary, with the Duchess of Teck, visited Westminster Abbey, being conducted over it by Dean Stanley. King George and Princess Frederica were present at an afternoon concert at the French Embassy, Albert-gate. His Majesty, with his daughters, dined with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House and was afterwards present at her Grace's concert. Queen Mary, with Crown Prince Ernest and Princess Mary, left London on Saturday for the Continent, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and her son, who had been called to the Continent by the unexpected death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz's sister, travelled with her Majesty. The Princess of Wales and various members of the Royal family took leave of the Royal travellers at Victoria station on their departure for Dover, whence they embarked and crossed to Calais. Queen Mary, with her son and daughter, proceeded thence to Gemunden, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and her son to Germany. The King and Princess Frederica dined with his Excellency Count Beust at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square. His Majesty and Princess Frederica attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The King and the Princess dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. On Monday his Majesty dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, at Londonderry House, Park-lane, and on Tuesday with Baroness Burdett-Coutts, at her residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly. The Duke of Connaught accompanied Princess Frederica to Richmond and Hampton Court. On Wednesday the King and Princess Frederica were present at the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland's garden party at Osterly Park. The Princess passed the evening with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The King has paid to and received visits from the King of the Belgians and the English and Orleans Royal families, and has walked and driven out daily.

The Duke of Connaught was entertained, on Wednesday, at a banquet at Fishmongers' Hall, on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of the company.

Prince Leopold has returned from the Continent.

The Duke of Teck, accompanied by the Duchess and three of their children, opened the new wing of the Conservatory in the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens on Thursday week. The Duchess laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Paul, Kingston-hill, on Tuesday. The Duke was present. The Duchess distributed Lady Peck's prizes to the old scholars and present inmates of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, near Richmond, on Wednesday, at the Star and Garter Hotel. The Duke was present.

The Duke de Nemours and the Count de Paris have returned to Paris.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville have returned to France.

Sir Salar Jung, who arrived in town last week, is still indisposed, and is attended by Sir James Paget.

The Swedish Minister and Baroness de Hochschild have left town for Sweden.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Hill, son of the late Colonel and Lady Georgiana Hill, and Baroness V. Bertouch, only daughter of the late Baron Bertouch, was solemnised, on Thursday week, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Bertie. The bride, attired in white satin, lace veil, and wreaths of orange-flowers and white lilacs, was given away by her brother, Baron Bertouch, and was attended to the altar by four bridesmaids—Lady Laura Dundas, the Hon. Miss Hammond, the Hon. Miss Vereker, and Miss Mary Gage (cousins of the bride). Mr. Keppel Stephenson acted as best man.

The marriage of Mr. Edmund R. Wodehouse, only son of Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, and Miss Adela Bagot, second daughter of the Rev. Chancellor Bagot, Rector of Castle Rising, was solemnised on Thursday week, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. George Orlando Bridgman (the uncle), assisted by the Rev. Lewis Bagot, the brother of the bride. The bride, attired in ivory satin, Brussels lace flounces, and Brussels lace veil, was attended by eight bridesmaids—Miss Constance Bagot, Miss Mildred Bagot, Miss Mary Hervey, Miss Harriet Bridgeman, Lady Constance Wodehouse, the Hon. Georgiana Windsor Olive, Miss Edith St. Leger, and Miss Bruce Clarke. Mr. R. Welby, C.B., was the best man.

The marriage of Mr. Basil Champneys, second surviving son of the late Dean of Lichfield, and Miss May Theresa Ella Drummond, second daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, took place, on Saturday last, at St. Thomas's, Regent-street. The bride was attended by nine bridesmaids—Misses Maura, Mabel, and Sybil Drummond (sisters and cousin of the bride); Misses Violet, Beatrice, and Gertrude Airey; and Misses Miriam and Monica Drummond, and Miss Broke. The bride wore a white satin dress, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a wreath of orange-blossoms and tulle veil. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white Japanese silk, trimmed with gauze and fringe, and white straw Gainsborough hats, ornamented with may. The religious rite was performed by the Rev. Weldon Champneys, Vicar of Haslingden, Lancashire, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Walters.

A marriage is arranged to take place in July between Lady Margaret Lascelles and the Hon. Hamilton Cuffe.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnett, Robert Leighton, to be Vicar of Hulland, Derbyshire. Bent, F. C. H.; Perpetual Curate of Felton, Common Hill. Bigg, Lionel Oliver; Vicar of Crowhurst. Buckle, George; Rector of Weston-super-Mare. Greeny, William Frederick; Rector of St. Michael-le-Thorne, Norwich. Hargraves, Thomas; Rector of Penton Mewsey. Harvey, Henry Auber; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford. Hervey, Sydney Henry Augustus; Vicar of Wedmore. Hinde, Francis; Rector of East Lambrook. Jepson, W.; Rural Dean of the Vale of White Horse Deanery. Lee Warner, T. H.; Curate of Rodmarton. Mitchell, J. Butler; Vicar of Farnham, near Knarborough. Palmer, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Heaton. Ratcliffe, T.; Vicar of Horsell, near Woking, Surrey. Shone, S. Allen; Chaplain of H.M.S. Cambridge, Devonport. Sprye, Theodore de Landulph; Rector of Burnett. Straffen, George M.; Rector of Tillington, Sussex. Thring, Godfrey; Prebendary of East Harptree. Waitman, J. W.; Perpetual Curate of Pilling. Whittington, W. P.; Vicar of Elmore. Wilkinson, J.; Vicar of Godmersham, Kent.—*Guardian*.

The usual Whitsuntide "flower sermon" was preached, on Tuesday evening, by the Rector of St. Katherine Cree church.

The Duchess of Teck, on Tuesday, laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Paul, Kingston-hill, which is to cost £5000. The Duke of Teck was present.

Sir Gilbert Scott's design for completing the restoration of the exterior of the octagon of Ely Cathedral, at a cost of nearly £3000, has been adopted.

The site of the Church of St. Antholin, Queen Victoria-street, was sold, on Thursday week, by Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Son, and Co., for £46,350, at the rate of £10 15s. per square foot.

The collection at the special service held on Ascension Day in Westminster Abbey, when a sermon was preached by Dean Stanley on behalf of the fund for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, amounted to £161.

Canterbury Cathedral has had another escape from destruction by fire; for, while the works of the clock in the tower were being cleaned with benzoline, the spirit was set on fire, and the flames spread to the wooden framework. Fortunately, the fire was put out without doing more damage.

The Rev. Sydney Turner, late Dean of Ripon and till recently Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, was presented, yesterday week, with a silver salver and a purse of £1000 as a mark of regard for him on his retirement. The presentation took place at the house of the Earl of Lichfield.

The Church of St. Giles, Durham, a building of great antiquity and interest, was reopened, on Tuesday last week, after restoration and enlargement, which have cost between £7000 and £8000. The Bishop preached, and the collection amounted to £285. The patron, the Marquis of Londonderry, who has made donations to the work and to the new schools of the parish amounting to £2660, besides a site for the latter, presided at a public luncheon which was given at the Townhall.

The foundation-stone of the Church of the Ascension, Lavender-hill, was laid by the Earl of Glasgow on Thursday week. The service was performed by Bishop Jenner instead of the Bishop of Tennessee, who failed to put in an appearance. There was a large gathering of clergy and laity, and the offertory throughout the day amounted to £211. The vestry and parochial room are nearly built and the foundations of the chancel laid, but about £1500 is still required to complete the chancel. The living is in the gift of Keble College, Oxford.

On Thursday week the Church of St. Catharine, Tramore, greatly enlarged and improved, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Chester. The old brick building contained accommodation for 596 persons, only sixty-two of the sittings being unappropriated; but the additions have increased the accommodation by 300 sittings, of which 180 are free. The cost of the alterations has been £3700, including various special gifts, one of which is a stained-glass window in the chancel as a memorial to the wife of the Vicar, the Rev. M. L. J. Mortimer. During Mr. Mortimer's incumbency nearly £8000 has been spent upon the church, schools, and vicarage.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Gaisford prizes have been thus awarded:—For Greek iambic verse (translation from Shakspeare), to A. E. Haigh, scholar of Corpus; proxime accessit, J. Bain, scholar of New College. For Greek prose (a Platonic dialogue on the art of poetry), to G. S. Bower, scholar of New College.

At Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, from the result of the college examination, the following prizes and scholarships have been awarded:—Elected foundation scholars: Spencer, £60; Edwards, £40; Evans, £40; Rogers, £40. Senior Taylor scholar: North. Johnson exhibitioners: Martin, Morris. Montagu scholar: William Roberts Flett. Barcroft exhibitioner: Alfred Henry Kingsley Spencer. Donations of the following amount from the Taylor fund have been adjudged:—Haslam, £30; Gibson, Hutchinson, G. Smith, £20 each; Cobbald and Vinter, £10 each. Prizes for mathematics have been awarded to Wilson, Edwards, Martin, Hutchinson, Haslam, and G. Smith; for classics to Spencer, Patey, and Morris; for natural sciences to North; English essay, Jones; Reading prizes, Morris and G. Smith.

The annual "Fourth of June" celebration took place at Eton on Tuesday.

Yesterday week the chairman of the City of London School, Mr. White, presided at the distribution of the Beaufoy and Mortimer prizes, which have been founded during the last few years in the institution for the encouragement of the cultivation of English literature.

A silver claret-jug has been presented to Mr. J. T. Ward, of St. John's College, Cambridge, the Senior Wrangler, by the master and scholars, past and present, of the Rochester Grammar School, at which Mr. Ward was educated.

The Lord President of the Council has recorded his final sanction to a scheme of the Charity Commissioners relating to the Highgate Grammar School, which was originally constituted by letters patent of April 6, 1565. The old school will henceforth go by the name of "Sir Roger Cholmeley's School at Highgate." It is now placed under the management of a governing body which includes six of the present "wardens," and six nominees of the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, the Bishop of London, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London.

The Portsmouth Town Council, on Tuesday, resolved to present a congratulatory address to the Earl of Northbrook, on his return from India.

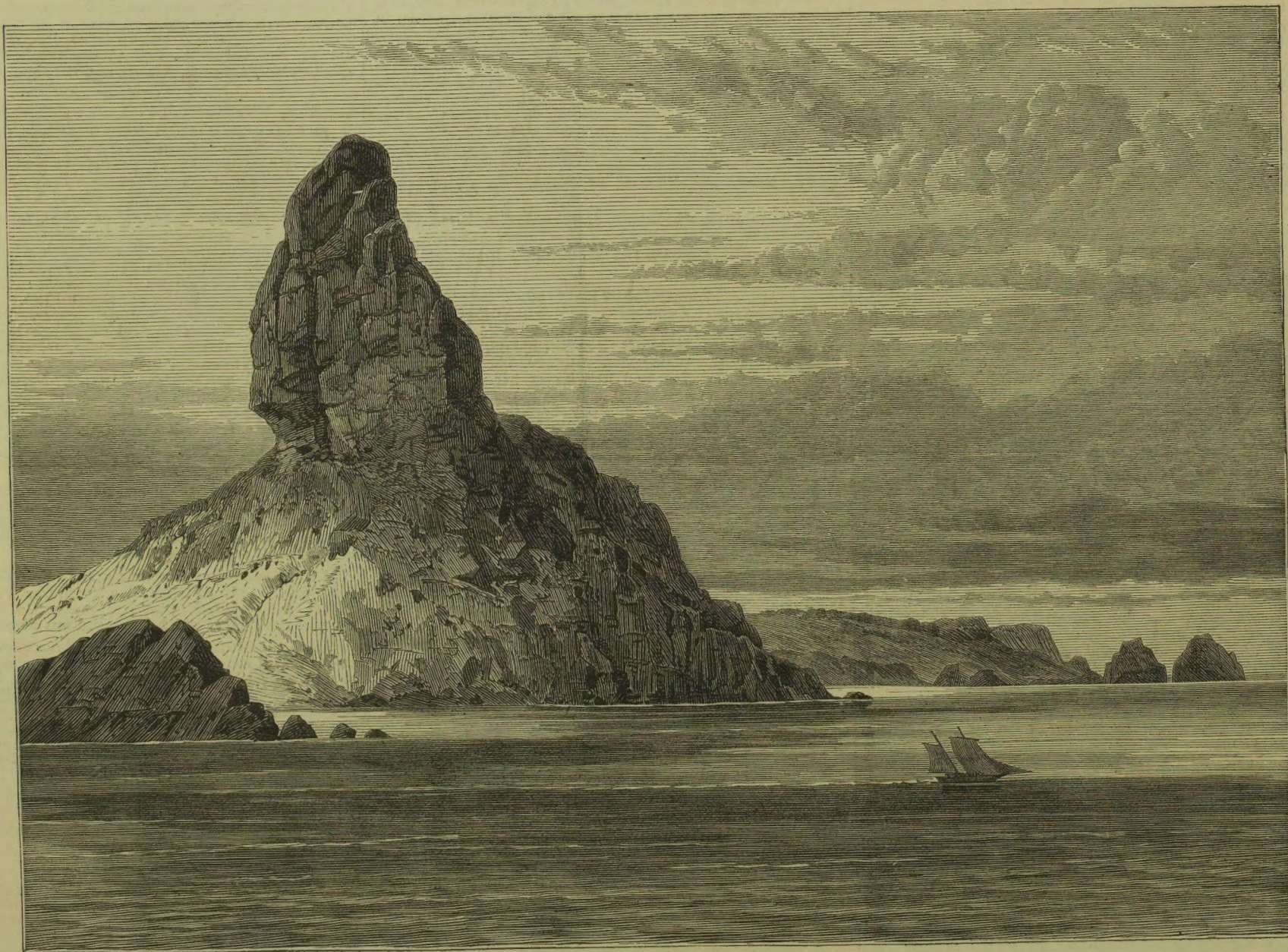
The committee appointed to consider the question of lay representation in the Wesleyan Conference, have, by eighty-six votes to three, passed a resolution in favour of the admission of laymen during the time when there shall be dealt with and decided such matters as may be hereafter declared to be within the province of laymen conjointly with ministers.

SKETCHES FROM H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

BY MR. J. J. WILD.



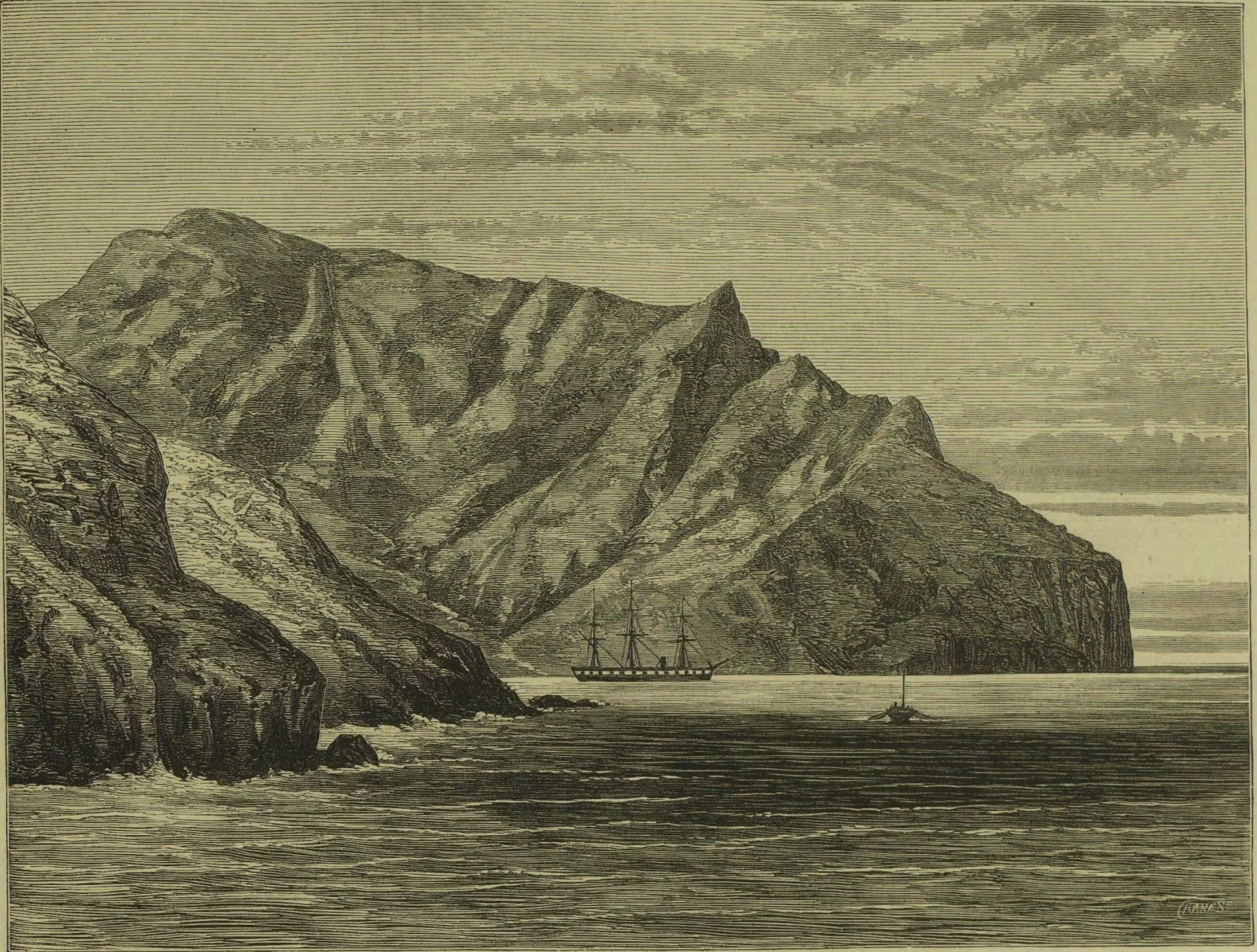
TAMARIND TREE, PLANTED BY CAPTAIN COOK AT VENUS POINT, TAHITI.



PEAK OF FERNANDO NORONHA.

SKETCHES FROM H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

BY MR. J. J. WILD.



THE CHALLENGER IN CUMBERLAND BAY, JUAN FERNANDEZ.



THE CHALLENGER AT DESOLATION ISLAND, MAGELLAN STRAIT.

THE CRUISE OF THE CHALLENGER.

We are indebted to Mr. J. J. Wild, the artist attached to the scientific staff on board H.M.S. Challenger, in her recent cruise of exploration round the world, for the sketches we have this week engraved. The Challenger had often to follow in the wake, or else to cross the track, of some of the early navigators, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of those interesting islands scattered over the broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean, or the storm-tossed sea which surrounds the South Pole. The interest felt in anchoring off some remote and little explored coast, hitherto only known in connection with the names of such famous old sailors and discoverers as Anson, Cook, Vancouver, Bougainville, and D'Entrecasteaux, or, in modern times, Dumont d'Urville and Sir James Ross, afforded some relief from the tedium of a long cruise exclusively devoted to sounding and dredging. It was especially felt to be a privilege to trace the footsteps of the illustrious Captain Cook, from the coral-fringed dominions of Queen Pomare down to the ice-barrier of the Antarctic, and back again to Hawaii, where, as is well known, that brave and skilful navigator met with a premature death.

At daybreak on Sept. 18 of last year the Challenger sighted the islands of Tahiti and Eimeo, and shortly after her arrival an excursion was planned to Venus Point, the spot where Cook, in 1769, little more than a century ago, established his observatory to watch the transit of Venus. It is a low, flat promontory, situated a few miles to the eastward of Papeete, and connected with the latter by a good road. In the midst of the park-like scenery with which this place is surrounded, a tamarind-tree was pointed out—one planted, according to tradition, by Captain Cook himself. Near it stood some Tahitian huts, with their usual complement of smiling, dark-skinned natives, and in the background Orofena, the highest peak of the island, raised its steep flanks into the blue sky. Probably it has never been the fortune of Science to take up her temporary abode in a more charming spot.

In the year 1779, ten years after his first visit to Tahiti, Captain Cook took shelter in Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen Island, which is represented in one of our sketches. The gigantic natural arch at its entrance, torn by the sea from the neighbouring cliff; the stately basaltic terraces, covered with a carpet of bright green moss, by which it is surrounded; the lofty crag of Cape Français, on the north side, and the enormous boulder to the south, which seems as though it would fall at any moment and choke up the harbour—compose one of the most striking landscapes of the southern hemisphere. Cook—probably not aware of the previous discovery of the island by the French navigator Kerguelen, named it Desolation Island. This name well expresses the lonely and cheerless aspect of this treeless, snow-covered land; but geographers seemed to have decided in favour of the name given to it in memory of its first discoverer, as there exists another Desolation Island with no less claim to this epithet, in nearly the same latitude, at the western entrance to Magellan Strait.

This island, in Magellan Strait, was visited by the Challenger on her homeward cruise in January last. The place represented in our sketch is Port Churrucá, a fair specimen of the wild scenery which characterises the labyrinth of straits that extends from Tierra del Fuego to the Gulf of Peñas, with one difference—namely, that the vegetation, which is very luxuriant near the latter, gradually decreases as we approach the former, and almost disappears near Cape Horn. The scenery in Messier Channel, Sarmiento Channel, and Smyth Channel will bear comparison with the most picturesque districts of the Swiss Alps and the west coast of Norway and Scotland. Imagine a lake several hundred miles long, varying in breadth from a few hundred yards to two or three miles, dotted over with densely wooded islands, its shores intersected by deep bays and bold, projecting forelands, covered with dark beech woods, and the ground carpeted a foot deep with green moss strewn with white, red, and blue flowers. Above the woods is a chaotic mass of bare rock, from a dark grey low down to a silvery tint at the top; here and there speckled with patches of snow, from which countless waterfalls, sparkling in the sunshine, rush into the valley below, and towering over all the distant mountain peaks, supporting on their shoulders enormous glaciers, which stretch their icy arms far into the glens. Now and then sudden gusts and squalls come sweeping down from the hills and lash the waves into fury. A few hours afterwards the vessel would pass pieces of ice quickly sailing along with the current. Nowhere was any trace of man to be seen, except when a rare mail-steamer or a Chilean man-of-war came at speed through the silent straits, as if in haste to get away from those inhospitable shores; and there was no sign of life but a few wildfowl skimming the surface of the green water, or a herd of seals trying to get beyond reach of the guns.

On the day after entering Port Churrucá the Challenger was discovered to be drifting from her berth, and, on examination, one of the anchors was found to be broken. The anchorage was shifted to another part of the harbour; and next morning, Jan. 13, the ship ran through Magellan Strait before a furious westerly gale, at the rate of fourteen knots an hour, passing some fine glaciers on the way.

Two months previous to this interesting voyage through the straits a day was spent at the Island of Juan Fernandez, the scene of Alexander Selkirk's sojourn from 1704 to 1709. The island is a steep volcanic ridge, extending from east to west a distance of about twelve miles, with a breadth of only a few miles. The highest peak, called by the Spaniards "El Yunque," from its resemblance to an anvil, rises to a height of 3000 ft. The south side of Juan Fernandez forms an almost vertical wall of bare rock; the opposite side is divided by spurs into a series of valleys, which, viewed from the sea, present a very fine appearance, the hills being covered with forests of dark myrtle and the glens clothed with a rich vegetation, composed of the myrtle, the peach, and a great variety of ferns, flowering shrubs, and aromatic plants. The mint grows in large patches, scenting the air all round; and a plant called the *gunnera scabra*, resembling an enormous rhubarb, grows almost to the height of a tree, so that half a dozen men could find shelter under a single leaf. The glens terminate in small bays teeming with fish; there is a large gold and brown coloured crayfish (*Palinurus*). These glens are separated from each other by high cliffs. Amongst the birds are numerous varieties of the humming-bird, a species of thrush with yellow legs and bill, and flocks of wild pigeons. The Challenger was anchored in Cumberland Bay, in sight of the ruined fort of San Juan Bautista. English Bay, situated to the westward, lay behind the cliff seen in the sketch. This was the retreat of the original of Robinson Crusoe. The general aspect of this place, however, is not inviting; the clouds which gather perpetually about the mountain peaks and descend into the glens, deepen the gloom of the myrtle forests, and produce an impression of sadness and melancholy not at all in accordance with the glowing pictures of tropical scenery created by the genius of Defoe. A young goat, a supposed descendant of the goats which supplied Alexander Selkirk with food and clothing, was taken on board the Challenger. He was duly christened "Robinson Crusoe," and his neck was adorned with a shining brass collar. His gambols often roused the merry

laughter of the ship's company. On the island of Juan Fernandez was seen a tablet bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of Alexander Selkirk, native of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland, who was on this island in complete solitude for four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque Ports galley, A.D. 1704, and was taken off by the Duke, privateer, 12th February, 1709. He died Lieutenant of the Weymouth, A.D. 1723, aged forty-seven years. This tablet near Selkirk's Look-out was erected by Commodore Parvell and officers of H.M.S. Topaz, A.D. 1868, Robinson Crusoe's Island."

The island of Fernando Noronha, in the Atlantic, three or four degrees south of the Equator, was visited by the Challenger in the early part of the voyage. It is now used as a penal settlement by the Brazilian Government; but the governor refused permission to explore it. Its peak, shown in the sketch, forms a gigantic obelisk about 1000 ft. high, which, owing to its peculiar shape—one side overhanging its base—serves as a conspicuous landmark to the mariner. Mr. Darwin, who visited the island in 1832, supposes it to have been formed by the injection of melted rock into yielding strata, which, having disappeared through the denuding action of time, have left the rock standing in its present solitary grandeur.

In the course of her voyage of three years and a half the Challenger has not merely been round the world, but has zig-zagged up and down in it, covering altogether a distance from Sheerness, out and home again, of 68,930 miles, or nearly sufficient to put a girdle thrice about the earth. She has crossed the Atlantic several times, and traversed the Pacific to and fro. Starting from Sheerness on Dec. 7, 1872, she, after touching at Portsmouth, Lisbon, and Gibraltar, made a cruise among the Canary Islands, and to Madeira, and thence across the Atlantic to Bermuda and Halifax. From Bermuda her course lay again across the ocean to the Azores, at St. Michael's, then to the equator to visit the rocks of St. Paul, which rear their lonely head in mid-Atlantic, and so on to Bahia. Again she crossed to the Cape of Good Hope, and went on to Melbourne, Sydney, and Wellington, in New Zealand, to Tongatabu and to Levuka, in the Fiji Islands, then through Torres Strait, to Banda and Amboyna, among the Spice Islands of the Indian Seas; to Manila and Hong-Kong, and back to Manila again; thence among the Philippine Islands, to Camiguin, with its volcano in eruption, and to Samboangan, rich in botanical specimens; thence to that abode of the primitive savage, Humboldt Bay, in New Guinea, where the natives, armed with bows and arrows, surrounded the ship on her arrival. At the Admiralty Islands less hostility was encountered, the anxiety of the inhabitants being lest the ship should pass them by without staying to barter hoop-iron and hatchets. From these islands the Challenger made her way to Yokohama, in Japan, and to Honolulu, in the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands; thence southward to Tahiti, and to Juan Fernandez—the ancient hiding-place of buccaneers, now leased by the Chilean Government to a breeder of cattle. From Juan Fernandez to Valparaiso, through the Strait of Magellan to the Falkland Islands, and thence to Monte Video, the Challenger pursued her homeward course by Ascension, St. Vincent, and Vigo.

She arrived at Sheerness a fortnight ago, on Saturday, the 27th ult., having obtained a vast amount of materials for scientific studies—geographical, hydrographic, meteorological, physical, botanical, zoological, and anthropological—well worth the cost of the expedition. 387 deep-sea soundings, 110 successful dredgings, and 124 successful trawlings have been made during the trip. The deepest sounding in the Atlantic was 3875 fathoms, ninety miles north of the island of St. Thomas, West Indies. The deepest sounding in the Pacific was 3950 fathoms, about 5 deg. east of Jeddo, Japan. The coral reefs of the South Sea Islands were well searched, and the natural history of the groups was examined. Professor Wyville Thomson noticed the depths between New Zealand and the Fiji group particularly, but only two soundings were taken of depths greater than 1000 fathoms: one gave a depth of 1100 fathoms, and the second 2900 fathoms. Serial temperatures were taken, and it was shown that the open Antarctic seas had the cold under-current and the warm surface, as in the case of the oceans to the north. A great similarity was observed in moderate depths in respect of the animal forms.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 8.

Eastern affairs continue to engross attention. The news of the ex-Sultan's death, announced at the Foreign Office reception on Sunday, created a profound impression; but general incredulity was manifested as to the circumstance of that death having been self-inflicted. Many of the leading journals point out that Mohammedan fatalism, which accepts all with resignation and leads Pashas to submit their necks to the bow-string without a murmur, is strongly opposed to suicide, and the certificate of the nineteen physicians has failed to shake this view. A large naval force is being assembled at Toulon in view of whatever contingencies may arise; but the general feeling is that France will do well to keep quite clear of the Eastern imbroglio if possible. Russia, however, is evidently doing all she can to secure the alliance of the Republic, and the feeling of pique against England has led to the favourable reception of her first overtures; but now the impression prevails that the Northern Power only wishes to use France as a cat's paw. The Russian Ambassador, Prince Orloff, has been continually with the Duc Decazes of late.

Some uneasiness has been caused by General de Cissey presenting to the Chamber of Deputies a project of law for the granting of 260,000,000 fr. for supplementary military expenses. The sum is to be devoted to restoring the war matériel of the Army and to fortifying the new Eastern frontier.

The Chamber of Deputies have devoted the whole of the week to the discussion of M. Waddington's educational bill, abrogating the power conferred upon Catholic Universities to confer degrees. The passing of the bill, considering the majority the Government are able to command, was looked upon as a foregone conclusion from the first; but some interest was excited by the display of Parliamentary eloquence that has been called forth by it. M. Paul de Cassagnac, who opened the debate on Thursday, made a remarkably powerful and telling speech, in which he stated that he and those with him were defending liberty against the Liberals. M. Deschanel, who followed him, managed to create a scene of confusion by speaking of Charles X. as an "imbecile king," which he afterwards modified to "a king whose mind was enfeebled." Friday's debate was less interesting, but on Saturday M. Waddington spoke at length in favour of his bill, which, after speeches from the Comte de Mun and M. Jules Ferry, was carried by 333 to 143. On Tuesday and Wednesday several amendments—including one of M. Raoul Duval, proposing that the Minister of Public Instruction should be empowered to confer degrees on the students at free Universities on the presentation of a certificate signed by examiners appointed by

himself—were brought forward, but only to be rejected, the bill in its integrity being finally adopted by 388 to 128.

Another Communist, a workman named Diard, has been condemned to death by court-martial for taking part in the murder of the hostages, in May, 1871. The chief witness was a young woman, who declared she had witnessed the execution of Père Bourard, and that the prisoner was one of the firing party, but had kept silence on this latter point to last year.

The funeral obsequies of M. Moulin, the Consul assassinated at Salonica, were celebrated yesterday, at the Church of St. Germain des Prés. All the leading officials of the Foreign Office, including the Duc Decazes, were present, together with Vicomte de Goutant Biron (representing the President of the Republic), the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, M. de Lesseps, and the corps diplomatique. After the ceremony, which was of an impressive character, the coffin, escorted by troops, was conveyed to the Mont Parnasse Cemetery and placed in a temporary vault.

M. Casimir Perier has continued to improve, and strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery. As an unfortunate counterpoise, the celebrated novelist Georges Sand is reported to be in a very critical condition.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia and his consort have arrived in Paris.

The *Evening Standard* of Thursday gives a telegram from Paris announcing the death of Madame Georges Sand.

SPAIN.

A bill fixing the permanent strength of the army at 100,000 men was read by the Minister of War in Tuesday's sitting of the Congress. The three first clauses of the draught of the Constitution have been passed by the Senate.

At a meeting of the delegates of the bondholders, held at Madrid, it has been resolved to demand payment of one half the interest in the Consolidated Debt, instead of 1 per cent only, as proposed by the Minister of Finance.

ITALY.

On Sunday the fête in honour of the granting of the Italian Constitution was celebrated at Rome, the King holding a review of the troops.

SWITZERLAND.

Herr Aepli, of St. Gallen, has been elected President, and Herr Berdez, of Vaud, Vice-President of the National Council; and Herr Nagel, of Thurgau, President, and Herr Roth, of Appenzell, Vice-President, of the Council of the States.

AMERICA.

On Wednesday the Senate passed Mr. Colman's resolution in favour of a common unit for money and accounts between Great Britain and the United States.

The Democrats have carried the election in Oregon.

A special train has crossed from New York to San Francisco in eighty-four hours.

The Grand Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz died yesterday week, aged fifty-five, at Neu Strelitz.

At Sangatte, near Calais, shafts are being driven to the depth of 100 metres below the sea, in order practically to test the possibility of the proposed Channel tunnel.

A telegram from Stockholm announces the death, on Wednesday, of the Dowager Queen Josephine of Sweden, mother of King Oscar.

A *Times* telegram from Rangoon reports that Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Baber, and Mr. Davenport arrived there on Monday night, from Mandalay, and proceed at once to Simla.

Galignani states that the works undertaken for the prolongation of the Strada Nazionale at Rome have brought to light an edifice of the second century, partly destroyed for the construction of the Baths of Constantine.

Advices from New York state that the Government troops in Mexico have re-established communication with the capital, after defeating the insurgents, who lost 1000 men in killed and wounded. The movement is said to be subsiding.

Messrs. H. T. Weeks and Co. dispatched from Plymouth Sound, yesterday week, the ship Samuel Plimsoll, 1444 tons register, Captain Borden, for Sydney, with emigrants—60 married couples, 126 single men, 60 single women, 46 boys under twelve years of age, 43 girls, and 17 infants.

A petition has been sent by the native chiefs to the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, praying that the deposed King of Wassau may be restored. The King is now undergoing a term of three years' imprisonment for purchasing slaves, contrary to the ordinance abolishing slavery on the Gold Coast, and the petitioners consider that the sentence passed upon him is out of all proportion with the offence committed.

According to news received by the Italian Geographical Society, the expedition to Central Africa, commanded by the Marchese Antinori, landed at Zeyla on May 14. It encountered much opposition on the part of the Emir Abu Beker, but, through the determined energetic attitude assumed by the Marchese Antinori and Captain Martini, the difficulties were overcome. The expedition was to leave for Ankober May 20.

Lieutenant Conder, addressing the Scientific Conference at South Kensington, on Thursday week, furnished an account of the exploring work recently accomplished in Palestine. Within five years 4600 out of 6000 square miles of country had been surveyed, and nearly 4000 heights measured. The position of three quarters of the Biblical towns had been set at rest, and the true site of the Cave of Adullam, and also of the Ford of Baptism of the Jordan, had been ascertained.

A most interesting letter has been received at Kirkcaldy from Allan Simpson, one of the missionaries who proceeded to Africa in connection with the settling of the Free Church Mission on Lake Nyassa. It is dated Feb. 21, and, after noticing that the mission party had as yet met with no opposition, the writer proceeds to describe the dwellings of the natives along the banks of the river. They are continually harassed on account of the slave trade carried on by the Portuguese and Arabs. A mission-house has been built, in which the whole party stayed. It serves for purposes of a dispensary, store-house, dining-room, and sleeping-compartment.

Lord Kimberley, who has been spending the Whitsuntide holidays at Falmouth among his tenantry, will shortly present a park to the town. It is being very tastefully laid out.

A sham fight took place at Aldershot on Tuesday morning. The Southern force, commanded by Major-General Shipley, consisted of three infantry battalions, two field batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. The attacking force, under Sir Thomas McMahon, consisted of eight infantry battalions, five batteries, and two regiments of cavalry. The supposition was that an army, advancing on London by way of Alton and Guildford, had collected a dépôt of supplies at Farnham, and had detached a force to cover it against a hostile body advancing from the direction of Hartley-row. From an early hour the defenders commenced to intrench themselves, and their commander demonstrated how a small force could defend a post against superior numbers. The fight lasted about an hour. Sir Thomas Steele was umpire-in-chief.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The additional galleries in rear of the old National Gallery building in Trafalgar-square, which have been in course of erection during the last four years from the designs and under the direction of Mr. E. M. Barry, are now completed. They are substantial structures, principally of brick, with iron girders and fireproof floors. Beneath them on the ground floor are rooms for the reception of pictures and the use of pupils or visitors, and the basement consists of extensive cellars. But, although the additions are complete, the entire National Gallery will still remain closed for some time to allow of the entrance being remodelled, so as to afford a separate approach to the eastern galleries by the conversion of the old Royal Academy staircase to its former use. Meanwhile a new arrangement of the pictures in the old galleries is being effected. Eight rooms are now appropriated to the English collection, including the pictures removed, or to be removed, from South Kensington. A number of the Turners occupy a room formerly filled with Italian masterpieces, and another room is devoted to the Wynn-Ellis bequest. The entrance to the new buildings from the old is through an arch of black Belgian marble. Passing this arch the visitor, after traversing a few feet, finds himself in a noble octagonal hall 43 ft. wide and 55 ft. high, exclusive of the domical roof of ground plate glass, framed in iron sashes. The cornices, panels, recesses, and mouldings of the walls are enriched with gilding, and decorated in subdued colours; at intervals are busts of famous artists—Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Turner, Murillo, Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c., and along the frieze are the words from one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's lectures, "The works of those who have stood the test of ages have a claim to that veneration to which no modern can pretend." Lower down, the walls are matched-boarded, to facilitate the hanging of the pictures; the plinth is of black marble, and the flooring of plain and coloured marbles, arranged in unobtrusive patterns. Probably the choicest masterpieces of the various schools will be placed here (if the lighting is not too perpendicular), as in the tribune of the Uffizi at Florence. This octagon is the centre of the new architectural arrangement; it gives the key of the ornamentation and decoration throughout; and it affords access through connecting vestibules to the new galleries on the north, east, and west, and to the old galleries on the south, through which we have supposed the visitor to have passed. At the end of three of the vestibules, over the entrance to the corresponding galleries, are reliefs set in a gilt arch, representing respectively Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, whilst over a fourth entrance is a bust of the Queen. The subject denoting Painting is a group of Raphael and his pupils; Sculpture is typified by a group of Phidias before Pericles. The relief that is to represent Architecture is not yet executed, but we understand that the designated subject is Michael Angelo submitting to Pope Leo X. a model of the dome of St. Peter's. Mr. E. W. Wyon is the sculptor of these works. The vestibules are each 40 ft. in length, 30 ft. in breadth, and 32 ft. in height, with flat glass skylights. They are designed to contain the smaller gems of the schools represented in the larger apartments with which they communicate. At the entrance of the north or great room, from its vestibule, is a screen of dark green marble columns and pilasters on a black marble pedestal. This north room, which is the largest and most splendid of the new galleries, is 120 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, and 32 feet high. The ceiling is coved, with flat glass lights in the centre, and the coving is divided by lunettes, in the gilded arches of which are inscribed names of Italian masters—Cimabue, Da Vinci, Tintoretto, Guido, &c. But, although the names are of early and late date, this stately gallery, and its vestibule annexe, will probably be devoted entirely to works of the *cinque cento*. Already the sumptuous Paul Veronese, representing the family of Darius at the feet of Alexander, occupies a prominent position on the west wall. The East Room, which is, of course, approached through the east vestibule, is the next largest gallery, and corresponds with that already described, except that it is about 24 ft. shorter. The walls of this gallery are emblazoned with the names of English painters; but it is at present filled with works of Rubens and the Netherlandish schools, for many of which no space had before been available; and this arrangement is likely to subsist for some time. We have already said that the English pictures are being rearranged in the old galleries. The eastern vestibule, connecting this gallery with the octagon, will contain smaller works of the same schools. The western gallery and its approach are probably intended to contain works of the early Italian and Northern schools. Pictures of the pre-Raphaelite period are already placed in the vestibule of this gallery. We have now described the principal mass of the new buildings; but there is, besides, at the north-east angle of the whole block, a new apartment, of moderate breadth, called the Square Room, but in reality an irregular octagon in shape. Both the new and the old galleries communicate with each other, so that a circuit of the whole building may be made without retracing one's steps; but the openings may be closed by iron doors running out from the side. Besides this and other provisions against fire already mentioned, there are thirty-seven hydrants and constant high-pressure supply from a lofty water-tower. The arrangement for warming and ventilating are most complete, and equally so the provisions for excluding damp and equalising the temperature by means of double outer walls, double skylights, and other contrivances. The lighting may be found too strong in summer, but this is a fault on the right side, and may be easily corrected by blinds or other obvious means. The new galleries will accommodate 500 pictures, which, added to the 600 hung in the old galleries, still falls short of the required space as estimated by the trustees in 1867. The National Gallery estate, however, comprises land still farther north whereon further additions may be made. By contracting and subdividing the new galleries increased wall-space might have been afforded, but this would have sacrificed the stately, magnificent effect they owe mainly to their spaciousness, and which renders by contrast the old galleries more mean and stuffy than ever. We trust that we may accept these new buildings as an earnest that we shall before long possess a National Gallery worthy of the priceless treasures it contains, worthy of the nation, and of the site. But this can only be when Mr. Barry is permitted to execute the commission virtually, we might say actually, given him long since of rebuilding the front galleries and providing a new and appropriate façade.

Messrs. T. Webster, J. F. Lewis, and W. E. Frost have resigned their membership in the Royal Academy. These distinguished artists some weeks ago intimated their intention to retire, but their resignations are now complete, and they have been placed on the list of honorary retired Academicians. The election to fill up the vacancies thus caused in the ranks of the Academicians will be held on June 29.

The private view of the Exhibition of Works in Black and White, at the Dudley Gallery, takes place to-day (Saturday), and the exhibition opens to the public on Monday.

An exhibition of landscapes by the late A. R. Mignot has been arranged by the artist's widow, to be held in the gallery,

25, Old Bond-street. The private view takes place to-day (Saturday), and the exhibition will be open to the public on Monday next. A review of this exhibition will appear in our next, and we may say *d'avance* that this artist was not appreciated nearly so highly as he deserved before his untimely death; that this collection is certain to be well worthy a visit, both on account of the artistic excellence of the works and the unusual interest of the subjects, most of them being from the magnificent scenery of Magara, the Andes, and Equatorial America.

The sale of the small but extremely choice collection of pictures by old masters, known as the Clewer Manor collection, took place at Christie's on Saturday last. The collection consisted of only nineteen pictures, and of these but sixteen were sold, the owner, Mr. Foster, having taken the unusual step of withdrawing the last three lots at the sale on finding that a certain sum had already been realised. The withdrawn pictures included a "Holy Family," by Murillo, and fine examples of Ruysdael and Weenix. The sold pictures were knocked down at the extraordinarily high average of over £2000 apiece. The following were the principal works:—A Cuyp—"View on the Rhine," which fetched £3150. W. Van de Velde—"A Calm," £2367 10s. A Cuyp—"A hilly landscape, with pastures, and a cavalier in a red cloak on a grey horse in the foreground—an example of high excellence—£5040. Adrian Ostade—"Interior of a village ale-house, with a man and woman dancing, a fiddler, and many other figures; one of the most perfect works of the master, £3780. Rubens—"The Virgin and Child"—an example of great beauty and unusual refinement, £4200. Greuze—"A most exquisite work, representing a little girl just risen from her bed, seated, holding her spaniel puppy close to her bosom, and looking aside as if startled, £6720. Works by Jan Steen, Both, P. Wouvermans, N. Berchem, Rachel Ruysch, Carl du Jardin, and Jacob Ruysdael were knocked down at somewhat lower prices. It is understood that the Greuze passes into the gallery of Lord Dudley, which already was so rich in works of the French master; the Carl du Jardin and some others were acquired by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild; and M. Rutter, the Paris dealer, carries off the Cuyp and Ostade. At the close of this sale, which realised no less than £34,465, some other pictures, from various proprietors, were disposed of, including Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Kitty Fisher as Cleopatra," which fetched £2467 10s.

One of the richest collections of Rembrandt's etchings—namely, that formed by the late Sir Abraham Hume, was dispersed at Christie's on Thursday week last. The following were among the principal items:—"Christ Healing the Sick," known as the "Hundred Guilder piece," second state, £215 5s. It may be remembered that an impression of this plate in the first state was sold at Sotheby's, in 1867, for £1180. There are only eight in the early state known, and five of these are in public collections. "The Shell," first state, £200; "The Three Trees," a fine impression, £120; Landscape with a ruined tower, second state, rare, £230; Portrait of Old Haaring, third state, £255; "George Lutma," second state, £155; "Van Tolling," from Lord Aylesford's collection—this fine and rare etching brought £500; "The Burgomaster Six," third state, very fine, £270. The collection, which consisted of a little more than 200 etchings, realised the large sum of £4293 9s.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The gardens of the Inner Temple are, by the kind permission of the Benchers, thrown open to the public between the hours of six and eight every evening.

The President (Professor P. M. Duncan) and Council of the Geological Society will have a reception this (Saturday) evening at Burlington House.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, have paid state visits to Bath, Bristol, and Reading.

Last Saturday a large cast-iron water-tank upon the roof of St. George's Hospital burst, its contents breaking through the ceilings, rushing down the corridors and stairs, and doing serious damage to the building, besides causing injury to several of the patients.

Lady Aberdare opened a bazaar at Exeter Hall, last Saturday, in aid of the London Temperance Hospital, an institution which during the last two or three years has occupied temporary buildings. It was continued several days this week, about £3000 being realised.

The twentieth report of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which was presented to that body yesterday week, and is to be printed and circulated, states that the total amount of money raised by the board since 1856, when the Metropolis Local Management Act came into operation, has been £17,459,900.

A drawing-room concert, which has now become an annual institution, was held, on Tuesday, at the residence of Mr. Owen Lewis, M.P., in Seymour-street, Portman-square, the proceeds of which, amounting to nearly £200, were devoted to the support of the *crèche* established by Lady Petre.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has been presented with the freedom of the Turners' Company, "in recognition of his distinguished ability as an engineer, his great improvements in the design, manufacture, and application of machine tools, his special inventions for producing and measuring exact mechanical results, and his munificent endowment for the improved education of working engineers."

The number of claims sent in to the Grand Junction Canal Company, as appears from the proceedings at the company's meeting on Tuesday, on account of the explosion in Regent's Park, is 1094, amounting to £95,480. In the report of the company it is stated that 1054 of these claims, amounting to £90,367, have been settled for £63,660, that the great majority of them were settled without litigation.

In the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Toll Bridges over the Thames, published on Tuesday, it is recommended that the remaining bridges on which there is a charge shall be made free, the necessary legal powers being vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, with authority to borrow for the purpose a sum not exceeding £1,500,000, to be secured on their Consolidated Rate.

The summer show of the season of stove and greenhouse plants, orchids, azaleas, pelargoniums, roses, and fruit was held, on Wednesday and Thursday, at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, and was undoubtedly one of the finest yet held. Nearly all the principal nurserymen and amateurs sent exhibits, which were displayed in two large tents in the centre of the grounds.

On Wednesday afternoon the members of the Coaching Club assembled in Hyde Park, and drove to the Star and Garter at Richmond, where a bazaar was opened for the benefit of the National Orphan Home, at Ham, under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck.—The Coaching Club has sent £50 to the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, as a contribution to the annuity fund for aged or infirm cabmen.

It is officially announced that a review of volunteers will take place in Hyde Park on or about July 1.

The annual general meeting of the Hunt Servants' Benefit Society was held, on Thursday week, in the subscription-room at Tattersall's—the Duke of Rutland in the chair. Though only four years old, the present investment of the society is £10,000, and during the past year £107 17s. 6d. was paid to sick members. Many noblemen and gentlemen were present.

Mr. Alfred de Rothschild presided at the annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, held on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, and spoke in terms showing high appreciation of the intellectual industry and ability required to attain eminence in the profession. It was stated that £2000 had been paid in annuities last year. The subscriptions, including £100 from the Queen, amounted to £1000.

A large sea constrictor was, on Thursday week, captured on board the ship *Surprise*, which had just arrived in the London Docks from Port Natal, laden with wool and hides. It had concealed itself among the cargo, and was not discovered till the ship was on her voyage home. The creature, which was nine feet long, handsomely worked out its passage by clearing the hold of the rats and other vermin with which the vessel had previously swarmed.

A working-men's gathering, which was taken part in by many thousands, was held on Monday, in Hyde Park, to support Sir W. Lawson's Permissive Bill. Four meetings were held, at the chief of which Mr. T. Burt, M.P., presided, the speakers being the hon. member himself, Cardinal Manning, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and Mr. Pope, Q.C. Good order prevailed, and the resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were carried unanimously.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week in May) was 79,816, of whom 34,507 were in workhouses and 45,309 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 6734, 16,255, and 24,299 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 688, of whom 492 were men, 164 women, and 31 children.

The fifty-first annual general meeting of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was held, on Wednesday, at Essex-street Chapel, Strand—Mr. Joseph Lupton taking the chair. The report dealt in detail with the progress of Unitarianism in various countries, while the treasurer's statement showed that the income for the year had been upwards of £7700. A resolution strongly condemning Lord Sandon's Education Bill was passed. Leading Unitarians from all parts of the United Kingdom were present.

Three medals, memorials of the great naturalist Linnæus, have lately been presented by Mrs. J. J. Bennett to the Linnean Society, and they possess a certain historical interest. One of silver, struck in 1746, was given by Linnæus himself to the celebrated physician Haller, in exchange for his portrait; another, of gold, dated 1747, was struck at the expense of Count Tessin; the third, a large silver one, designed by Lynbegen, was struck, by command of the King of Sweden, in commemoration of the death of Linnæus, Jan. 10, 1778. The latter on the reverse has a figure of Nature weeping.

The council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture had a long discussion last Tuesday on the Highways Bill of the Government, and, after the rejection of several propositions, a resolution was passed expressing disappointment that the measure, while adopting classification, still left the maintenance of main roads a charge on rateable property only, and made no definite provision either for the compulsory unification of administrative areas or for the supervision of district highway boards, but welcoming the introduction of the principle of county representative boards.

In spite of the bad weather on Whit Monday the various places of public resort in and around London were visited by large numbers of persons. More than 63,000 went to the Crystal Palace, and it is estimated that there were about 50,000 at the Alexandra Palace. The visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens numbered 42,825, upwards of 8000 more than on last Whit Monday, when the weather was fine. There were 16,000 at the British Museum, over 24,000 at the South Kensington Museum, 2585 at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, 2640 at the Tower, and 5801 at the Royal Academy. The number of persons who went to Epping Forest is estimated at 50,000; about 20,000 passed through the state apartments at Hampton Court, 4000 or 5000 visited the state apartments at Windsor, and 14,500 went to the Brighton Aquarium. The theatres and other places of public amusement were full in the evening.

In London 2452 births and 1343 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births showed an excess of 154, whereas the deaths were 57 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1343 deaths included 4 from smallpox, 33 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 76 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 197 deaths were referred, against 186 and 187 in the two preceding weeks. These 197 deaths were 48 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been 269 and 276, were again 276 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 56; 155 resulted from bronchitis, and 83 from pneumonia.

The drawing of the prizes in the Royal Aquarium Society's Art Union took place on Wednesday. The £1000 prize was drawn by Mr. J. W. Moule, Hawthorns, Laurie Park; the £250 prize by Fellow's ticket 2607; the £200 prize by Fellow's ticket 2448; the £150 prize by Fellow's ticket 5186; and the two £100 prizes by Fellow's tickets 1522 and 2325. Fifty-two other prizes, ranging in value from £5 to £80, were drawn by Fellows', ladies', and gentlemen's season tickets.—There has been a distribution of medals and prizes at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, as follows:—The society's gold medal and £100 for best oil painting have been awarded to C. Green, for his picture, "May it please your Majesty," for the best water-colour drawing to J. D. Watson, for his drawing, "Stolen Marriage;" and for the best piece of sculpture to J. E. Boehm, for his group, "Shorthorned Bull." The society's silver medal has been awarded to H. Moore, for his painting, "Sunshine after Wind and Rain;" to A. Stocks, for his painting, "The Old Sailor's Museum;" to A. Johnstone, for his painting, "The Flight of Mary of Modena;" to W. Hall, for his water-colour drawing, "River Hodder;" and to G. Simmonds, for his statue of the "Falconer." The society's bronze medal has been awarded to A. F. Grace, for his painting, "The Moon is up, yet it is not night;" to A. de Breanski, for his painting, "September—St. Paul's Cray Common;" to A. Hopkins, for his water-colour drawing, "The Mowers;" to E. H. Corbould, for his water-colour drawing, "Entry of Henry V. into London, after the Battle of Agincourt, Nov. 23, 1415;" and to A. B. Joy, for his group, "The Fairy Tale."

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

We had last week to announce the startling news from Constantinople that Abdul Aziz, the Sultan, had been deposed, and that Mourad Effendi, his nephew, the heir-presumptive, had been placed upon the throne. It was suggested, not lightly, but in sad earnest, by our well-known contributor "G. A. S.," commenting in his "Echoes of the Week" upon this revolution in Turkey, that there would be only too much likelihood in the next report informing us of the death of the dethroned Sultan, by some means or other. This conjecture, founded upon an acquaintance with the history of the Turkish monarchy, has already been verified, though not, it is said, in the manner in which such things have been done on former occasions. Abdul Aziz, who had retired under compulsion to the Tcheragan Palace, bled to death there on Sunday morn-

ing from wounds in both arms, cutting the arteries inside the elbow and shoulder. It is declared that he inflicted these wounds upon himself with a pair of scissors. He was buried in the Palace on Sunday evening. He was forty-six years of age, and had reigned not quite seventeen years.

The Turkish popular movement which has caused this revolution seems to have originated in the excitement which followed upon the Salonica massacre. For a long time the Softas, or Mussulman students of theology and law, who constitute the "Young Turkey" party, had been agitating for internal reforms and more energetic action concerning the insurrection in the Herzegovina. They objected to the acceptance of the Andrassy Note, as they regarded Montenegro as the cause of much of Turkey's trouble, and they advocated a decisive course of action against that Principality. The consternation into which all classes in Constantinople were thrown by the news

of the Salonica outrage gave them at length the opportunity for which they had been waiting. On May 7 a crowd of them, headed by their professors and clergy, gathered in the streets. So menacing was their behaviour that Dervish Pasha ordered the Sultan's guards and the troops in the city to be kept in their respective barracks ready for any emergency. The iron-clads which were at that time in the Bosphorus were ordered to draw up in front of the palace and to point their loaded cannon against Beschichtach, Orta Keni, and Arnaout Keni, which were the suburbs from which any attack of the Softas might be expected. Next day, however, Dervish Pasha was turned out of his office as Minister of War—some say in consequence of the Russian Ambassador's intrigues—and was sent away to the Governorship of Diarbeker. The Softas, whose organisation included 20,000 active men in the Turkish capital, were left to agitate against Mahmoud



MOURAD V., THE NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Pasha, then Grand Vizier. Day by day their demands grew louder and more persistent. They asked that Hussein Avni should be recalled from Broussa, in order that he might prosecute an energetic campaign against the Bulgarian and Herzegovinian insurgents. A ship was sent to fetch that able General from his place of retirement. Then they declared that Midhat Pasha should be Grand Vizier, and that politician was actually summoned to the palace. But his demands or conditions were, it appears, so extensive that eventually he was dismissed, and a kind of compromise was offered by the ejection of Mahmoud Pasha, and the appointment of Mahmoud Ruchdi in his place. It is now said that Midhat's chief demands were—firstly, that the Sultan should hand over for the purposes of the State the large sum of money, variously estimated at from three to five millions sterling, which he had hoarded in his palace; and, secondly, that he should give up all idea of diverting the succession to the throne from his nephew (the rightful heir) to his son. To neither of these

requests would Abdul Aziz listen—with the results now known. Meanwhile Hussein Avni was appointed Minister of War. Hassan Tehmi Effendi, the Sheik ul Islam, or head of the Moslem lawyers and judges, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the "Young Turkey" party by his intrigues in favour of the Sultan's son, was sent about his business, and Hairoullah Effendi took his portfolio. Abdul Kerim Nadar Pasha was appointed generalissimo of the army, and the Sultan gave out of his own private treasury a sum sufficient to furnish a month's pay to the troops, to whom eight months' stipend was owing. The Sultana Validé or Dowager made large donations of meat and bread to the poor, in the hope of thereby conciliating the mob of discontented people who thronged the streets. But the misguided Monarch at the same moment made a demand upon his Government for £6000, in consideration of his having lent the country two of his private yachts as transports. The personal demeanour of Abdul Aziz showed that he was very

uneasy. He changed his residence from palace to palace in a singularly unnecessary manner, testifying to the restlessness of his mind. If reports be credited, he actually dashed his hand through the window of his palace which faced the Bosphorus on noticing the entry of the Russian gun-boat Sokol. The incessant deliberations and demonstrations of the Softas were not calculated to dispel his anxiety. The plot was then under consideration which soon afterwards ripened into his deposition. Midhat Pasha, emboldened by their action, refused to be sent away as Governor of Broussa, and was eventually offered a seat in the new Cabinet without a portfolio, an appointment which he accepted. The outcry for a surrender of some of the money hoarded in the palace increased in strength. To all but the Sultan it was evident that the Softas were gaining daily in strength; that, so far from being a party of disorder, they were emphatically the champions of a more constitutional Government.

On Monday week, affairs being in such a critical state,

Mahmoud Ruchdi, the Grand Vizier, Hussein Avni, the Minister of War, and Ahmed, the Minister of Marine, had a long interview with the Sultan, and urged him to accede to the demands of the Softas. He refused to do so. They then concerted their measures. In the evening the Minister for Foreign Affairs visited the Ambassadors at Buyukdere, having received them in the morning at five o'clock. The Captains of the fleet were changed at night. The palace of Abdul Aziz at

Dolma Baghtché was surrounded by troops on one side and by sailors on the other. Hussein Avni Pasha proceeded thither, taking Mourad Effendi with him to the Seraskierat, where Mourad was received by the Ministers and by deputations from the Softas and Ulema. He was received with acclamations by those assembled, and was recognised as the new Sultan. Thereupon General Redif Pasha went to the Sultan Abdul Aziz and announced to him that he had been deposed,

and that Mourad Effendi had given orders to conduct him to the pavilion at the end of the Seraglio. Abdul Aziz was in great wrath when the news was communicated to him, but, seeing that the palace was surrounded and that resistance was useless, he allowed himself to be conducted with his four sons and a hundred wives to the kiosk selected for him.

On the Tuesday morning there was a great stir in the streets. The four guilds—namely, the firemen, the drawers of



"GOING TO SCHOOL." BY MDLLE. J. BÔLE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. GOUPII AND CO.

water, the carriers, and the boatmen—led by groups of Softas, who were headed by their professors, formed a procession. They marched to the Sultan's palace at Dolma Baktché without being interfered with by the military, to whom no orders seemed to have been given to act in case of such a demonstration. During the progress of the procession the crowd increased by many thousands. The Sultan's palace was guarded by mounted police, who did not interfere with the crowd, though cries of "Down with Abdul Aziz!" and "Long live Mourad

Effendi!" came from it. In the meantime, by orders of the Grand Vizier and Sheikh-ul-Islam, Mourad Effendi was proclaimed Sultan, and a salute was fired of 101 guns from each ship. At ten Mourad Effendi girded on the sword of Osman at the Mosque of Eyoub. An edict was issued, which commences thus:—"We, Abdul Aziz, in pursuance of the wish of the great majority of our subjects, abdicate in favour of our nephew, Mehemed Mourad Effendi." It was further set forth in this document that the Softas had first required that the

Sultan should abdicate the Khalifate, which renders him inviolate, and obliges the Sheikh-ul-Islam to prostrate himself before him, and that Abdul Aziz complied, and then resigned the throne.

An official notification was published next day:—"The accession to the throne of his Imperial Majesty, Mourad V. has been proclaimed by the grace of God and the will of the people amid the most perfect tranquillity. The population has greeted this fortunate event with unanimous and enthusiastic

good wishes. All are anxious to display their sympathy and devotion towards the new Monarch by public demonstrations. The joy and satisfaction of the people are being manifested by illuminations both in the capital and in the provinces."

Mourad Effendi, the new Caliph and Sultan, is the eldest son of Abdul Medjid, the predecessor of Abdul Aziz. He was born Sept. 21, 1840. He is one of fourteen nephews and nieces of the late Sultan; and, by the law which prevails in Turkey, had priority of succession over either of the five children who were born to Abdul Aziz. But in spite of this, Mourad, the legitimate heir presumptive, had been put aside and sacrificed to the young Youssouf-Izeddin, son of Abdul Aziz, whom the latter wanted to make his heir, in opposition to the Mussulman law of succession. Latterly Mourad had been placed under confinement, the late Sultan being apparently afraid that the movement of the Soffas would result in an attempt at revolution. It appears, however, that for some years the ex-Sultan was much attached to his nephew, and would most likely have continued so but for an involuntary offence to his pride. At an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the Sultan, during the Sultan's visit to France, the former inquired for Prince Mourad, and, learning that he was near, insisted upon his presence. Mourad was accordingly introduced, and, as he entered, the Emperor Napoleon stood up; Abdul Aziz was consequently obliged to do the same, and never pardoned his nephew for having been the unwitting cause of what he considered a degradation to his sovereignty. Having been allowed to see the state of the country which he is now called upon to govern, Sultan Mourad is not so inexperienced as most of the later Monarchs who have sat on the Turkish throne. He has seen Western Europe, and, if we may trust his friends, has read political economy and constitutional law.

A letter from Constantinople, in a French paper, contains a reference to the present Sultan, the more interesting because written before his accession to the Throne. After giving a list of the twenty-one members of the Imperial family, with their pensions, amounting to a total of £200,000 a year, the writer says:—"Of all these Princes and Princesses only the sons of Abdul Medjid, brother and predecessor of Abdul Aziz, live in the palace. The others reside in splendid habitations on the Bosphorus. The heir to the Throne, Mourad Effendi, is the eldest of these sons of Abdul Medjid, and has about £11,000 sterling per annum. He and his brothers live in strict seclusion. They see the Sultan only once a year, at the festival of Bairam. They appear neither in public ceremonies nor at the receptions of foreign Sovereigns or Ambassadors. None of them possess any rank or title. These young men, however, are distinguished by real merits. Mourad Effendi reads and writes French; he is studious; the people about him praise the sagacity of his mind and the goodness of his heart. The humiliating position of these Princes is the more striking by comparison with the honours showered by the Sultan on his sons. There are four of these—Youssouf, aged nineteen; Djemal, thirteen; Mehemed, nine; and Abdul Medjid, five—with a daughter aged four. At fifteen Youssouf was Marshal of the Empire and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. He is not at all prepossessing, and of an ignorance remarkable even in Turkey. The second son, much better gifted, physically and morally, is an Admiral; the third an Artillery Colonel, and the fourth a Captain in the Navy."

An official statement assures us that "immediately after proclaiming his accession to the Throne, the Sultan Mourad, of his own initiative, gave orders that his uncle should be treated with every consideration and receive all the honours due to his person. The pavilion belonging to the Tcheragan Palace, situated on the Bosphorus, was assigned to him as a residence. The deposed Monarch addressed an autograph letter to the Sultan Mourad, recognising his Majesty's accession and notifying his renunciation of the Throne, as he needed rest and wished to live in retirement." Nevertheless, Abdul Aziz has already ceased to live.

The following is a summary of the medical report, by nineteen physicians of Constantinople, upon the death of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz:—

"We have been summoned, by order of his Imperial Majesty, to ascertain the cause of the death of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz. We found a body lying on a mattress, which was placed on the floor; this body was covered with a new sheet. Having removed the covering, we recognised ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz. All the parts of the body were cold and bloodless, pallid, and covered with coagulated blood; the rigidity of death was not apparent, the eyelids were half open, the cornea slightly opaque, and the mouth only partially closed. There were limpid streaks of blood upon the arms and legs. We found, a little below the bend of the left arm, a solution of continuity five centimetres in depth. The edges of this wound were slashed and irregular; the direction of the wound was from above and from within. The veins of this region were cut; the cubital artery, close to the point of emergence, was open for three-quarters of its diameter. At the bend of the right arm we found a slightly oblique wound, also slashed to the extent of two centimetres and one centimetre and a half in depth. On this side we found a lesion of one of the small veins. The arteries were intact. We were shown a pair of scissors, ten centimetres in length, very sharp, and of which one of the blades had a small lateral knob near the extremity. These scissors were stained with blood, and we were told that it was with the aid of this instrument that the late ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz had inflicted upon himself the wounds above described. From what precedes, we are unanimously of opinion, first, that the death of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz was occasioned by the hemorrhage of the vessels of the bends of the arms; secondly, that the instrument which was shown to us might precisely produce those wounds; thirdly, the direction and nature of the wounds, as well as the instrument which was said to have produced them, caused us to come to the conclusion that the case is one of suicide."

Here follow the signatures of the physicians.

By the Imperial Hatt addressed by the new Sultan to the Grand Vizier, and solemnly read at the Sublime Porte, his Majesty confirms all the privileges and immunities granted by his predecessors. He orders that freedom shall be secured to all; that a strict control shall be instituted in regard to the finances so as to inspire full and complete confidence; that the Council of State, the Ministries of Justice and Public Instruction, and all the other branches of the Administration, shall be reorganised in such a way as to satisfy all requirements and afford the most comprehensive guarantees; that a decided reduction of 60,000 purses shall be made in the Civil List; that all the mines, manufactories, and estates belonging to the property of the Crown shall henceforth appertain directly to the Ministry of Finance; lastly, that the administration of the Empire shall be established upon bases which are first to be subjected to a searching examination, and which shall be in conformity with the true requirements of the country and in harmony with the liberal ideas of the age.

The Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha, is said to be remarkable for his energy and his honesty; his character is reported to be very independent, and, like all leaders of a revolution when it happens to succeed, he is just now very popular. The new Foreign Minister, Khalil Cherif Pasha, is well known in Paris,

and as Khalil Bey was one of the lions of the fashionable world. Son of an ex-Governor of Syria, who left him a large fortune, he entered on diplomatic life at an early age. He was in due time made Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, where he met Prince Bismarck, who was then Prussian Ambassador at the Russian Court. Later, he became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and finally Ambassador at Vienna, where he formed relations with Count Andrássy. He is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the diplomacy of Europe. He has a penchant for Austria and England, but a dislike to Russia. At one time he was also hostile to the Viceroy of Egypt; but it is believed that political necessities have changed his feelings in many respects. Khalil Cherif Pasha is one of the chiefs of Young Turkey—that is to say, of the party that is reported to be imbued with the desire to introduce European reforms into Turkey. He himself is represented to be a thoroughgoing European. He is likewise said to be a great linguist, and learned in the literature of the West. Sadik Pasha, the new Minister of Finance, is comparatively a young man. He began his public career as administrator of the Customs department. He was charged at one time with a financial mission to Paris, and succeeded in making arrangements very favourable to Turkey, but they were not ratified by the Ministers then in power. He was then sent by Mahmoud Pasha as Ambassador to Paris, with the object, it is said, of getting rid of a dangerous rival. He is considered by some people as the only eminent financier Turkey possesses.

We have engraved the Portrait of the new Sultan, Mourad V., from the excellent photograph of him, by Messrs. W. and R. Downey, which was taken in July, 1867, when he came to England with his uncle, the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. Messrs. W. and R. Downey, of Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Ebury-street, Pimlico, in London, have long enjoyed a special reputation, gained in their art by the most frequent and successful portraiture of her Majesty and the chief members of the Royal family. They have also produced satisfactory likenesses of many of the Royal and Imperial personages who have visited this country from foreign States. This portrait of Sultan Mourad is equally good, though it represents him as he appeared nine years ago.

"GOING TO SCHOOL."

The young village maiden of France or Belgium who is demurely walking to the seminary of daily tuition with her large "cahier" of copied manuscript under one arm and with a basket full of lesson-books hanging to the other, has a really pretty face; but she does not look so strong and cheerful as we like to see our English little girls. It is very pleasant to meet them, in quiet suburban streets of London, towards nine o'clock in the morning, and to observe the brisk alacrity with which they hasten on to the tasks of the day, not walking singly if they can help it, but in twos or threes or more together, clinging to each other with sisterly fondness, and chattering as busily as if they had some important affairs to discuss. The excellent provision for girls' schooling, as well as for that of boys, which is now made, by order of the metropolitan authority for popular education, in every district of London, has been the occasion of introducing a great change in this respect; and we feel confident that the young women of the next generation in the humblest class of society will possess a degree of cultivated intelligence, a moral dignity and sense of propriety, and a capacity for the business of life, which will put to shame many of the idle young men. It is probable that this may likewise be the most promising feature of social improvement in some foreign nations, and that the subject of *Mlle. Bôle's* agreeable picture will be an honour to her own sex, as well as a comfort to some honest fellow of the other sex; but we do not think she is so silly as to ask us to tell her fortune. The picture is engraved from a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., of Paris and London.

A new Townhall at St. Helens was opened on Monday. The building, which is large and handsome, cost £40,000.

Mr. Elliot Stock is about to issue, in his facsimile series, a reproduction of the first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Mr. John Geves, of Leeds, has been raised to the post of Grand Master of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows.

A soirée in connection with the Artisans' Institute was held, on Saturday last, at 29, Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, the occasion being the distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students at the recent examinations.

Monday was "George Heriot's Day" in Edinburgh, and the annual fête of the past and present foundationers was held on the green lawns surrounding the hospital. About 3000 scholars were assembled on the green and did justice to the things provided for them.

At a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Animals Liable to Vivisection, on Thursday week, a resolution was adopted thankfully accepting the bill introduced by Government to prevent cruel experiments on animals, and especially desiring that the fifth clause of the measure, exempting dogs and cats from all physiological experiments, should become law, and that a similar immunity should be extended to horses, asses, and mules. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the occasion; and amongst those who took part in the proceedings were Cardinal Manning, the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., the Bishop of Gloucester, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., and the Marquis of Bute.

The annual conference of the National Association of Ironworkers was opened at Sheffield on Tuesday. The chair was occupied by Mr. Allcott, president of the association; and there were about fifty delegates present from all the iron-working districts, representing from 20,000 to 30,000. The loss the association has sustained by the death of their late secretary, Mr. John Kane, was the subject of comment, and a vote of condolence with the widow was passed. It may be remembered that the ironmasters in the north of England have subscribed £500 towards the purchase of an annuity for Mrs. Kane. The conference now resolved to raise by subscriptions another £500 for the same purpose.

The annual gathering of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes has been held at Sheffield. About 300 delegates were present, representing almost all the mechanics' institutes and working men's clubs in Yorkshire. Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, the president, gave the opening address, in which he stated that although the year had not been one of prosperous trade, it had been marked by success to mechanics' institutions. Within the year twenty-seven institutions had been added to the association and 3400 members, making an aggregate in the union of 173 institutions and 34,900 members. He suggested that the increase in the children at school since the Education Act of 1870 was telling on the disposition of our youth to pursue the study after leaving school, and that the humbler classes, having been called upon to exercise the franchise heretofore unknown to them, may have been stimulated to qualify themselves for their new duties by the study of history and social science.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons reassembled on Thursday after the Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Disraeli, in answer to Mr. Beresford-Hope, stated that the Education Bill was fixed as the first order on Thursday next. Replying to Mr. Mowbray, the right hon. gentleman said he hoped there would be time to take the Oxford University Bill on Monday. Some other questions having been answered, the House went into Committee on the Commons Bill. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved an amendment in clause 18, to the effect that the Inclosure Commissioners should require, as one of the conditions of the inclosure of a common, the appropriation, free of all charge, of one tenth of the common for the purpose of a recreation-ground or a field-garden, or partly for one purpose and partly for the other, provided it should not be necessary to drain and level more than twelve acres for such a purpose. After some discussion, the clause was agreed to by a majority of 43; the numbers being—For the amendment 67, against it 110. On clause 22, Sir C. Dilke, on behalf of Mr. Macdonald, moved an amendment requiring that no public meeting held on a village green or recreation-ground should be deemed a nuisance. Mr. Cross objected that the terms "no public meeting" were a great deal too wide. Ultimately the amendment was withdrawn, and the remaining clauses were agreed to. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

A notice of the magazines for June, reviews of books, and other articles are unavoidably deferred.

There has just been completed in the parish church of Cammonee, in the county of Antrim, a handsome pulpit, erected by Mrs. Thomson, of Low Wood, in memory of her late husband. It is of Caen stone, octagonal in plan, presenting five arcaded sides to the church. Each angle is formed by a column of red Cork marble, and each panel between the columns presents a deeply recessed and moulded foiled arch, which embraces a floral subject of symbolic character, the leaves and flowers being carved boldly yet delicately, and without conventionality. The design for the pulpit was given by Mr. T. Drew, R.H.A., and the work was executed by Mr. A. P. Sharp.

A complimentary benefit performance to Mr. J. B. Buckstone took place at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Thursday afternoon, in recognition of his twenty-three years' leasehold and management of the Haymarket Theatre and of his public services as an actor for half a century. The performance was under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales. It consisted of the "School for Scandal," with a powerful cast. At the close of the play it was announced from the stage that, as far as the accounts had been made up, the net proceeds amounted to £1260, and that the subscription list was not closed. Mrs. Keeley gave, with excellent effect, a complimentary address, which had been written by Mr. H. J. Byron. Mr. Buckstone's reply was greeted with hearty cheers.

The trial of William Kimpton Vance and Ellen Snee for conspiracy to cause the death of the latter was concluded at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday week. The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, found both prisoners guilty, but recommended them to mercy. The Judge sentenced Vance to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Snee was sentenced to six months of the like punishment. Two men were sentenced, one to seven years' penal servitude, the other to two years' hard labour, for stealing £100 from Edward Wilkie, who had recently arrived from New Zealand. The robbery was effected by means of playing off upon the prosecutor the old "confidence trick."

Under the presidency of Lord Houghton a large party of ladies and gentlemen met at the Hampstead Reformatory School for Girls, last week, to celebrate the opening of new premises. So successful has been the working of the school, which is the only certified reformatory for London and Middlesex, that the committee were compelled to seek a larger house than they previously had in Church-row. They secured a freehold known as Heathfield, close to the summit of Hampstead-heath, where a mansion already erected was easily converted into a suitable building for the reception of the children. It was matter for congratulation that the institution is self-supporting, and that only £1500 is now needed to defray the cost of removal and improvement. As the girls receive a sound undenominational education, and are instructed in all kinds of housework and cooking, it was felt that the scheme which had so benevolently been carried on hitherto would not seek help from the public in vain.

Extensive alterations have been begun at the British Museum. Instead of the present approach to the Reading-Room, a lobby of half the length is to be substituted, entered through a new gallery of antiquities. The new apartments in course of construction in the basement are for the display of some of those sculptures which have been for some time stored away and never yet exhibited. The new room above, which is to supersede half of the long approach to the reading-room, when completed, will be set apart for the exhibition of marbles. This alteration will involve the removal of the ladies'-room. It is stated that it is to be replaced by a new ladies'-room in another part of the building. Another alteration will consist of an additional apartment on the upper floor of the building, intended also to be devoted to antiquities. Although the intended removal of the natural history collection to the apartments at South Kensington now being built for them and the construction of these new rooms at the Museum will place a large space at the disposal of the trustees, it is believed that this will soon be found insufficient, in consequence of the large additions which are constantly being made, and it is understood that further alterations are contemplated.

At the examination of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court the examiners recommended the following gentlemen as being entitled to honorary distinction:—Richard Thomas Probert Williams, who served his clerkship to Messrs. Davies and Co., of Haverfordwest; James Harrop Dransfield, who served his clerkship to Messrs. Laycock, Dyson, and Laycock, of Huddersfield, and Messrs. Iliffe, Russell, and Iliffe, of London; Warren Williams Arrowsmith Tree, who served his clerkship to Mr. James Tree, of Worcester; Samuel Carrett, who served his clerkship to Messrs. Parker and Clarke, of London. The council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Williams, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn; to Mr. Dransfield, the prize of the Honourable Society of New Inn; and to Mr. Tree and Mr. Carrett, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society. The examiners have also certified that the following candidates, whose names are placed in alphabetical order, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—Ernest Bird, Charles Chadwick, Robert Stevens Fraser, Charles Bailey Halliley, Henry Wren Henderson, John George Lincoln, Frederick Marshall, William Perks, and George Frederick Stevenson. The council have accordingly awarded them certificates of merit.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

When Polonius so earnestly repudiated the Lord Hamlet's imputation of being a fishmonger, his eccentric Danish Highness pitifully remarked, "Then I would you were so honest a man." I had the good fortune last Wednesday evening to find myself in the company of no less than one hundred and thirty-three "honest men," beginning with Prime Warden Edward Edwards, and ending with Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, who were assembled in the magnificent hall of the Fishmongers' Company to do honour to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who the same afternoon had been enrolled as a freeman of that most ancient and hospitable guild. The young Prince made a very modest and sensible speech in response to the toast of his health, and incidentally remarked that the company still possessed some practically useful attributes, seeing that their inspectors were the means every week of condemning some twenty tons of fish unfit for human food exposed for sale in the London markets. It is clear either that the diseased fish in question was brought to market quite accidentally, or that the tradespeople who tried to sell the pernicious stuff were not fishmongers. For a fishmonger *must* be an honest man. We have the Lord Hamlet's word for it.

The golden casket which enshrined the beautifully illuminated parchment scroll certifying his Royal Highness's freedom of the company was handed round for inspection after dinner by a discreet beadle. The casket, exquisitely chased and enamelled, is a remarkable specimen of the art-workmanship of Messrs. Garrard; and the sight of it made me wish very much indeed that I were a fishmonger. There was a strong guard below, however, of the company's watermen, in their scarlet jerkins and silver badges (to say nothing of the discreet beadle and the City police outside), so I dismissed at once the temptation to seize the gold and enamel casket, and flee with it into the *ewigheit*, there to join the adventurous spirit who stole the ten-thousand-guinea Gainsborough. In my way I might have likewise "looted" the rusty dagger with which, it is said, that patriotic fishmonger William Walworth slew Wat Tyler (would it not be as well to keep the relic in a Chatwood's safe, instead of exposing it in a fragile glass case to the cupidity of non-fishmongers of a dishonest turn of mind?); and in passing through the drawing-room I might have made a desperate snatch at Romney's very graceful portrait of the Margravine of Anspach, angelic-looking in white satin, and almost as good as a Gainsborough. Was her Royal Serenity a fishmongeress?

Happy must be the charity which the munificent house of Rothschild takes under its wing! It was Mr. Alfred de Rothschild who took the chair at the annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, this week, and the post-prandial collection proved to be, with one exception, the largest ever known in the annals of the institution. Her Majesty sent her customary gracious donation of £100; the Prince of Wales gave £10; the chairman, £50; an anonymous "friend of the chairman," £105; the house of Rothschild itself, £50; the Baroness de Rothschild, £25; Miss Hannah de Rothschild and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, £10 10s. each. Henceforth let actors and actresses dub themselves not "poor players," but lucky ones. Generosity is, happily, catching; and ere the banquet was over the President announced that Mr. John Coleman, the esteemed manager of the Queen's and other theatres, had promised to contribute to the fund the entire proceeds of the first performance of "Henry V.," which would raise the sum collected to the highest figure ever reached by the society. Bravo, Mr. Coleman! I hear that he is about to bring out "Macbeth" in grand style (and in English, mind; Signor Salvini being bent on returning to the land of the cypresses and myrtle, which he prefers to diphtheria and bronchitic England); and I hope Mr. Coleman will secure the services of Miss Genevieve Ward as Lady Macbeth. That accomplished *tragédienne* has already made a great impression in many theatres in the United Kingdom in this most difficult part, and is in every way fitted to support it with the dignity and earnestness which it demands.

So nineteen physicians "of different nationalities" at Stamboul—I hope that the eminent professor of phlebotomy, Dr. Sangrado, was among the number—have, *présente cadavère*, solemnly testified that the wretched ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz did really commit suicide. There can be no doubt about it, since the nineteen *hakims* were shown the identical pair of scissors—"ten centimètres in length, very sharp, and of which one of the blades had a small lateral knob near the extremity"—with which the desperate deed was done. They saw the ex-Sultan's body, too, "cold and bloodless, pallid, and covered with coagulated gore." Precisely so. In the old Byzantine days, when deposed Sovereigns did not commit suicide, but were assassinated, it was customary to put them into a marble bath filled with hot water, open their veins, hold them down, and allow them to bleed to death quite nicely and quietly. Then the ensanguined water was run off, to find its way into the Bosphorus; and the corpse of the ex-Sovereign remained, "cold, bloodless, and pallid." We have a great respect for the faculty in this country; and, the nineteen medical oracles at Stamboul having spoken, no libellous tongue should wag on the matter. But these sceptical foreign newspapers persist in insinuating that the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz was foully murdered. I wonder what my good friend Mr. Antonio Gallenga, who is just now waiting such capital letters to the *Times* from Constantinople, thinks of the matter?

In the recently published and very modest and instructive "Leaves from my Autobiography," by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., the eminent Scottish historiographer, antiquary, and genealogist, there are some very interesting statistics bearing on the sale of the works of Sir Walter Scott. The copyrights were acquired in 1825 by the late Mr. Robert Cadell, and at his death the right passed into the hands of Messrs. Adam and Charles Black. Down to the month of October, 1856, there had been printed of Sir Walter's works 7,967,369 volumes, in which had been used 99,592 reams of paper, weighing 1245 tons. Mr. Cadell's peoples' editions exhausted 227,631 reams, or 2848 tons. The gross weight of paper in the original and cheap editions amounted to 4093 tons, while the sheets used in the entire issue were 106,542,438, which, laid side by side, would form an area of 3363 square miles. Dr. Rogers, who was acquainted with several members of the family of the illustrious novelist, gives a melancholy summary of his heroic efforts to found a house of "Scotts of Abbotsford." Sir Walter's eldest son and successor in the baronetcy, his son Charles, and his two daughters, Mrs. Lockhart and Anne Scott, all died young. Lockhart's sons and his daughter, Mrs. Hope Scott, are gone; but the great grand-daughter of the poet, Mary Monica Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, who married, in 1874, the Hon. J. Constable Maxwell, and who has a son named Walter, yet survives: "*L'homme propose et Dieu dispose.*"

I would not, willingly, deprive of life even one of those "infusoria" which Mr. Swinburne is accustomed to scathe with the fire of his wrath when his poems are subjected to adverse criticism; yet I am always inadvertently killing people. Some

time ago I committed unjustifiable homicide upon Mr. Banting (who taught us to laugh without growing fat); and now, it appears, I have murdered (with a penful of ink) Mr. Tom Matthews, the Clown. "And shall Trelawney die?"—I mean Mr. Matthews. Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who knows more about pantomimes and pantomimists than any man living—who is supposed to have criticised the first performance of Jacob Hall as a ropedancer, and to have instructed Manager Rich (alias Lunn) how to play harlequin—has reminded me of the pleasant fact that Mr. Tom Matthews, the pupil and legitimate successor of "Joey" Grimaldi, is alive, is residing at Brighton, a prosperous gentleman; and has published, or is about to publish, with Mr. Blanchard's friendly co-operation, "The Memoirs of his Own Time." The late M. Guizot (I think that I am right in assuming that illustrious statesman to be departed) accomplished a similar task. His "Memoirs" were edifying, but not funny; and, on the whole, I should prefer the archaeology of "Tippitywitchit" and the bibliography of "Hot Codlins" to dreary dissertations on the Spanish marriages and on the aspect of the Eastern Question in the year 1840. So I am very glad to hear that Mr. Tom Matthews is *vivant et très vivant*, and I am sorry that I spoke of him in a paragraph, last week, anent the Lord Mayor's Fancy Ball, as the "late" Mr. Matthews. *Tarde venientibus ossa*, says the proverb. The admired clown has not yet assumed the complexion of the "Original Bones."

By-the-way, I see that the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress returned from their triumphal progress through the west of England on the top of a stage-coach, occupying the seat behind the driver. The king and queen of the City on the roof of a drag, and behind "four spanking tits!" Is the world coming to an end? G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though no important stake was decided at Epsom on Thursday week, there was a very fair attendance of spectators, and the racing was very interesting. Trappist showed that he retained all his fine speed of last year by giving Tangible 1 lb. and cantering home six lengths in front of him in the Paddock Stakes. The High Level Handicap, which is run over the Derby course, was completely spoilt by the light weight which had been assigned to Cato (6 st.), who ran very prominently in the Goodwood Stakes last year. The American horse, Preakness (8 st. 10 lb.), was second. He is a grand specimen of the weight-carrying thoroughbred, and as, even now, he is not more than half fit, ought to credit Mr. Sandford with a good stake before the end of the year. The field for the Oaks on the following day only numbered one less than that which started for the Derby, fourteen fillies going to the post. Camélia did not join the muster in the paddock, being saddled at Sherwood's, and going straight to the post without cantering. We have, however, fully described her and Enguerrande in "another place." Of the remainder we cannot speak very highly. Levant is a bloodlike filly, but locked light, and wanted substance. Twine the Plaiden, on the contrary, is thickset and muscular enough, but has not the length and liberty that should characterise a high-class filly. Liris, who was backed for a great deal of money, will be far more at home at Croydon or Drimley. Vittoria is also a mere handicap animal, and La Seine disappointed us greatly, as, though she has size enough for anything, she is decidedly leggy, and lacks quality. Indeed, with the exception of Enguerrande, nothing in the paddock could compare with Allumette, a sweetly-pretty chestnut filly, perhaps a trifle small, but very symmetrical and truthfully formed. They got away at the very first attempt to a splendid start, Allumette at once going to the front with the view of assisting her stable-companion, Camélia; and so well did she play her part that several were hopelessly beaten before half the journey was accomplished. Rather more than a quarter of a mile from home Camélia, full of running, went to the front, nothing having the remotest chance with her except Enguerrande and Merry Duchess. The latter was soon out of it, and, as Enguerrande was in trouble 300 yards from home, it looked any odds on Camélia. However, Hudson never ceased riding Enguerrande, and, creeping up inch by inch, from the bell, caught Camélia in the very last stride, and made a dead-heat of it. Three lengths off Merry Duchess was third, and the remainder were widely scattered. Many people consider that Glover ought to have won, and he certainly appeared to take matters very easily; but ninety-nine times out of a hundred a jockey is the best judge of his own business, and probably he felt the mare dying away under him, and knew that his only chance was to sit perfectly still. An arrangement was afterwards made by which Enguerrande walked over, and the stakes were divided. This is the first time that the Derby, Oaks, or Leger has been divided; and we should be glad to see a rule passed prohibiting such a course in any one of the three great races of the year. The only other dead-heat for the Oaks took place in 1853, when Governess beat Gildermire in the run off. The Epsom Cup produced another splendid finish, Wisdom (6 st. 9 lb.) being caught by Dalham (8 st.) in the last few strides, and beaten by a short head. Controversy (9 st. 6 lb.) looked very formidable until reaching the bell, when his welter weight told upon him, and this should not be forgotten when he runs his match for £1000 with Lowlander at Ascot next week, when the big chestnut will be asked to concede him 16 lb. A most successful meeting was brought to a close with a tremendous struggle between Palm Flower and Mavis in the Acorn Stakes, in which the verdict was a head in favour of the former.

The racing of the present week may be dismissed very shortly: there has been a great deal of it, but few of the events decided were of more than passing interest. At Manchester, the cup fell to Conseil (7 st. 3 lb.); Activity (8 st. 12 lb.), who started an equal favourite with him, ran exceedingly well, but, at the distance, she tired under the heavy weight. Retrospect, one of Mr. Gretton's numerous high-priced failures, at last lost his maidenhood, and Lady Ronald utterly failed to give 7 lb. to Regimentstochter. Winchester was redeemed from the stigma of plating by the appearance of Kaleidoscope and Rosbach. The former won a Biennial very cleverly, and Lord Rosebery's crack youngster had merely an exercise canter in each of his races.

The annual sale of the Middle Park yearlings took place on Saturday last, when forty lots averaged as nearly as possible 297 gs., a highly successful result, which was entirely due to Rosierucian. His seven youngsters made the splendid total of 5045 gs., or very little less than the sum realised by all the other thirty-two. Three Rosierucian colts headed the list, one from Lady of the Forest and another from Finesse making 1300 gs. apiece, and falling to the bids of Mr. H. Woolcott and Mr. F. Gretton respectively. The latter gentleman, whose plucky purchases thoroughly deserve, though unfortunately they have hitherto failed to command, success, also took the Little Heroine colt for 1000 gs. Major Barlow, probably bidding for the Duke of Westminster, secured a charming brown filly by Parmesan from Anderida, an own sister to Kingcraft, for 750 gs.; and the eleven yearlings by Victorious averaged 233½ gs.

Some important county cricket-matches have taken place during the last few days. At the end of last week Lancashire defeated Derbyshire in a single innings, with 25 runs to spare. No very large score was made on either side, those well-tried Lancashire men, Messrs. A. N. Hornby (60) and E. B. Rowley (37), heading the poll. Two matches have taken place between North and South. The first was at Prince's, when the latter won by 153 runs, thanks chiefly to the play exhibited by Mr. I. D. Walker and Lillywhite; the former scored 79 in fine style, and the latter took twelve wickets. The return match, which was played at Lord's, for the benefit of T. Hearne, was also won by the South by 85 runs. Messrs. W. G. Grace (45 and 48) and C. F. Buller (not out, 67) and Lord Harris (23 and 67) did best for the South; while Mr. A. N. Hornby (29 and 53) and Lockwood (29 and 49) batted exceedingly well on the other side. Eleven colts of Yorkshire have beaten eleven colts of Notts in a single innings, with 28 runs to spare; and Derbyshire has obtained a victory over Hampshire by eight wickets.

Twelve members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club and the team of Iroquois Indians they have brought over with them gave an exhibition of the national game of Canada at Hurlingham on Saturday last. A splendid company was present, and the game was received with the greatest favour. It affords the finest possible exercise, and, though it is by no means difficult to learn to play pretty well, there is room for the greatest skill and dexterity. Should it become popular in this country, of which there seems every probability, it will prove a most useful antidote to football, which is really far too dangerous a game for any except schoolboys, to whom broken arms, legs, and collar-bones are matters of merely temporary inconvenience. The Canadians and Indians appeared at the Oval on Monday and at Richmond on Tuesday; and, as they will play again several times in and about London, no one should miss the chance of seeing lacrosse played to perfection.

There has been a good deal of yachting within the last few days, and the Fiona has won no less than three prizes, winding up by winning the ocean-match of the Thames Y.C. on Tuesday, the course for which was from Southend to Harwich. The Royal London Y.C. had a regatta last week, when the Neva and the Bloodhound carried off chief honours.

A most important athletic meeting took place at the grounds of the Irish Champion A.C., Dublin, on Monday last, when the picked representatives of England met those of Ireland. There were thirteen events, of which nine fell to England. Walter Slade was the hero of the day, winning both the Mile and Half-Mile, and running the latter distance in 1 min. 59½ sec., the fastest time on record. He eclipsed even this performance on the following day, at the Irish Civil Service Sports, where he covered the same distance in the truly wonderful time of 1 min. 58½ sec. The surprise of the meeting was the defeat of M. Shearman, the 100-Yards champion, by J. D. Ogilby, the crack Irish sprinter. C. L. Lockton (England) won the Hurdle-Race and the Long Jump; H. W. Hill (England) carried off the Quarter-Mile in fine style in 51 4-5 sec.; and W. C. Davin (Ireland) threw the Hammer 131 ft. 6 in., a remarkably good performance.

The annual Crystal Palace Dog Show, under the auspices of the Kennel Club, was opened last Saturday. About £1100 was given in prizes, and it has proved a great success, the entries, which numbered nearly 1200, including some very fine specimens of almost every kind of dog.

CAMELIA AND ENGUERRANDE, THE OAKS HEROINES.

Our English horses fared very badly at Epsom; for, while a Hungarian colt cantered off with the Derby, two French fillies ran right away from a dozen opponents in the Oaks, a tremendous struggle between them terminating in a dead-heat. It was, of course, imagined that they would run it off; but, contrary to all precedent in the annals of the "three ribbons," Count Lagrange and M. Lupin agreed to divide, and Enguerrande walked over the course. Camélia, who was foaled in France, is a chestnut filly by Macaroni—Araucaria. She is nearly 15 hands 3 in. in height, and has a good intelligent head set on a very fine pair of shoulders by a well-formed neck. Her girth is unusually deep, and she has a remarkably strong back and powerful loins for a filly. Her hocks are broad and beautifully shaped, and altogether her feet and legs are as near perfection as possible. Camélia, like Kisber, made her first appearance in the July Stakes at Newmarket last season, in which she ran a dead-heat with Gilestone for third place. On the following day she contested the Exeter Stakes, and finished second to her stable-companion, Allumette, with whom Count Lagrange declared to win. She scored her first victory at Goodwood, winning a Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each for two-year-old fillies, Solitude running second and Fame third. Journeying on to Brighton in the following week, she won the two-year-old Corporation Stakes by a neck from Gilestone, to whom she conceded 8 lb.—thus improving wonderfully on her running in the July Stakes, in which race he gave her 3 lb. This was her last performance as a two-year-old in England, and a fortnight afterwards she won the Grand Criterium, with 8 st. 11 lb. In the present year she first came out for the One Thousand Guineas, which she won by a head from her stable-companion, Allumette, this being her last appearance in public previous to her race for the Oaks. Camélia's future engagements comprise the Grand Prix, the Bentinck Memorial at Goodwood, the Doncaster St. Leger, Zetland Stakes, and Doncaster Stakes, the All-Aged Stakes at Newmarket Houghton, and the Champion Stakes at the Second October Meeting of 1877. Camélia was trained by Cunnington and ridden by Glover.

Enguerrande is a very clever-looking bay filly, standing about the same height as Camélia. She is very well shaped, with plenty of power and substance; indeed, as far as appearances went, nothing in the Oaks field could compare with the dead-heaters. Enguerrande is very fashionably bred, being by Veimout, the conqueror of Blair Athol, and sire of Bolard and other good horses, from Deliane, a winner of the French Oaks. She ran but once last season, when, at the Newmarket Second October Meeting, she carried 8 st. 8 lb. for the Prendergast Stakes, and was beaten a neck by Kaleidoscope (9 st. 2 lb.), eight others being in the rear, including Julius Cæsar, Rosinante, Father Claret, Fetterlock, and Red Cross Knight. As a three-year-old she first appeared in the Poule d'Essai (French Two Thousand), which she won by half a length from Filoselle, Commandeur being third, and Kilt one of the unplaced lot. At the same meeting she ran second to Braconier in the Grand Produce Stakes; and on the opening day of the Chantilly Meeting she was placed third to Mondaine and Filoselle in the Prix de Diane (French Oaks). In the Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby), on the third day, she ran second, a head behind Kilt. Enguerrande is engaged in the Grande Prix de Paris, run on Sunday week, and in the Doncaster St. Leger. Hudson rode her in the Oaks, and deserves the greatest praise for the wonderfully resolute style in which he finished, fairly driving the filly exactly level with Camélia in the very last stride.



KISBER
(WINNER OF THE DERRY).

ENGUERRANDE AND CAMÉLIA
(RUNNERS OF THE DEAD-HEAT FOR THE OAKS).

A JOURNEY INTO THE HERZEGOVINA.



FIRE AT A GUNPOWDER DÉPÔT AT GRAHOVO.



ORGANISING AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

KISBER, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

For the second year in succession the greatest racing prize of the year has fallen to a Hungarian, and we can only console ourselves with the reflection that the pedigree of both Epsom heroes is purely English. Kisber, better known as the Mineral colt, is by Buccaneer from Mineral, the former of whom was, unfortunately, allowed to leave the country some ten years ago, and all efforts to bring him back again have proved fruitless. Mineral was bred by the late "Mr. Launde," and, though she proved comparatively worthless on the turf, she has already produced, amongst others, a winner of the St. Leger and a winner of the Derby, Wenlock having carried off the former race in 1872. She also has been secured for the Austrian stud. Kisber was bred at one of the three great Imperial stud farms of Austro-Hungary, from which he takes his name, and was purchased as a yearling for £500 by Mr. A. Baltazzi. The estate covers 15,645 acres, and is under the management of Colonel Zoest, assisted by an English stud groom. The entire work of the estate is done by soldiers—in fact it may almost be termed a military station, and, from the fine condition of all the horses and their extreme tractability, military discipline appears to answer admirably. Kisber, who stands 15 hands 3 in., is a hard bay, with a ruddy tinge in his coat, and black points. He has a somewhat plain head, with a strong and very muscular neck running into a splendid pair of shoulders. His back and loins are enormously strong and muscular, and he is altogether one of the most powerful three-year-olds ever seen. His legs are well formed, and look like wearing through any amount of work, and he stands on excellent feet. Kisber ran four times as a two-year-old. He made his debut in the July Stakes, at Newmarket, in which he was unplaced, and, on the last day of the same meeting, he was only third to Farnese and M. de Fligny in the Stretchworth Stakes. His next appearance was in the Middle Park Plate, for which he was very heavily backed, and started at 10 to 1. It is generally believed that he got off very badly in this race; but be this as it may, he never showed prominently in the struggle, and finished a long way behind Petrarch. As a natural consequence of this poor exhibition the public generally quite deserted him when he came out for the Dewhurst Plate at the Houghton Meeting, and the stable was enabled to support him to win something like £15,000, at long prices. Their confidence was well repaid, as he defeated Springfield and several others with the greatest ease, and immediately joined Petrarch and Skylark as a Derby favourite. For several weeks prior to the great race his many backers were very anxious that the Mineral colt should receive a name, as unnamed horses have been very unlucky in the Derby. Innumerable suggestions poured in from all sides, "Pizarro" and "Baron Grant" being about the happiest efforts; and, on the Monday before the race, Mr. Baltazzi put all doubts at rest by giving him his present title, which, it may not be generally known, should be pronounced "Kishbere." Every detail of the recent Derby is too fresh to need recapitulation, and never has the great race been won with more consummate ease. Kisber was trained by J. Hayhoe, and ridden by C. Maidment. His future engagements are the Grand Prize of Paris, which will be run next Sunday; the Doncaster St. Leger, and the Select Stakes at the Newmarket Second October Meeting.

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

Two more Sketches of the incidental scenes of warfare in this revolted province of the Turkish Empire find place among the Illustrations in our present number. We hear of a conflict last Saturday at Carkoriko, in which the Turks were routed, and that 2300 of them capitulated next day. It is reported from Constantinople that the new Government of Sultan Mourad V. will allow an armistice of six weeks. But, on the other hand, it has been noticed that the proclamation announcing the contemplated reforms of the new reign does not even mention the insurgents, and is absolutely silent about the special privileges offered them by Abdul Aziz. There can be no doubt that the new Turkish Government, though they intend introducing liberal reforms, have followed up their refusal to endorse the Berlin programme by denying guarantees and deprecating all foreign interference whatsoever. In the meantime the utmost exertions are being made to increase the Turkish troops and to crush the insurrection, as well as to chastise Servia and Montenegro. Special envoys have been sent to Morocco and Tunis to ask for active assistance in case of need. The Servian troops are, on the other hand, ranged on the frontier ready to act at a moment's notice. Though the central staff have proceeded to Alexinatz, on the southern frontier, not far from the Turkish camp at Nish, the principal force is stationed on the western borders near Loanitza, where pontoon bridges are being constructed preparatory to crossing the Drina into Bosnia. There are fortified camps at Loanitza, in the north-west; at Negotin, on the north-east, close to Widdin; and at Deligrad, near Alexinatz, in the south. General Tchernayeff, the Russian officer who has assumed a command in the Servian force, on his arrival at Belgrade handed the Servian Government £50,000 sterling as a donation from the Slavonic Societies in Russia. This being a very large sum for societies whose income has been hitherto exceedingly small, the Slavonic

coffers must have been suddenly replenished by ardent adherents of the cause.

Bulgaria, too, is being set on fire by hosts of well-armed volunteers daily arriving from Russia, Servia, Roumania, Croatia, and Montenegro. Fortifications have been erected by these foreign insurgents, and amply armed with cannon according to the rules of the art, at Akdere, Novoselo, and Belgradzik, in North-Western Bulgaria. The camp of Novoselo is so strong that the attack of 5000 Turkish regulars was easily repulsed, while at Sartovo an equal number of Turks with artillery failed to dislodge the insurgents from their position on the hills. These and other encounters in the same neighbourhood occurred between May 18 and 26. The Bulgarian insurgents have sent delegates to concert joint operations with those of Herzegovina. Notwithstanding these increasing difficulties, the attitude of the Turkish Government remains firm.

In presence of the sudden turn events have taken in the East the military details concerning the Turkish military forces are of no small interest. About 32,000 men are engaged in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The army of observation on the Servian frontier, divided into three corps, is composed of 48,500 men. The troops concentrated in Upper Albania, at Scutari, Spuch, and Podgoritz, muster 11,500 bayonets. The garrison at Constantinople is composed of 20,000 men. There are 7000 in the island of Crete, 11,000 in Bulgaria, 7500 in Epirus, 17,000 in Syria, 20,000 in Kurdistan and on the Russian frontier, and 8000 are dispersed in isolated garrisons. The total of the standing army is 204,000 men. Turkey can further command ten Kurdistan and Syrian regiments, composed of about 30,000 men, but they are not easy to unite, and have not yet been called out. There are also forty-three battalions of the reserve—men of from thirty to thirty-three years of age, making about 35,000 soldiers, who have just been summoned into active service.

On Thursday morning the steamer Samphire left Southampton with the bodies of King Louis Philippe, Queen Marie Amélie, the Duchesse d'Orléans, and others, including altogether four adults and five children, for Honfleur. The remains had been conveyed early in the morning from Weybridge Roman Catholic chapel by special train, and the travelling arrangements were under the direction of the Comte de Paris. The Samphire displayed the French tricolour and English flags half-mast high, and was draped in black.

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1. Mr. J. Barker's "Liverpool," first-prize heavy-weight hunter.
2. Mr. Tattersall Musgrave's "Talisman," first-prize light-weight hunter.
3. Prince of Wales's long-haired mountain pony, "Cabullee."
4. Mr. Arnold Morley's five-year-old pure Arab.

THE HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

The Extra Supplement.

"AN AUDIENCE AT AGRIPPA'S."

By general consent this picture (which we have already noticed in our review of the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy, though of necessity in a rather summary manner) is regarded as the most perfect work that Mr. Alma Tadema has submitted to the London public. Many larger, more ambitious works he has produced, and pictures still more remarkable for archaeological research and elaboration, but none in which the colouring has been richer and the effects of light more truthful; above all, none, perhaps, in which the figures so well maintain their due importance relatively to the almost illusive imitation of the marble and other textures of the accessories. The subject may at first sight appear somewhat obscure and far-fetched; but this impression will disappear when we realise the importance of the central figure and the probability that his "audiences" were of Imperial, if not more than Imperial, importance. We have here not the mild and gentle ruler of the Jews, who to acquire popularity threw Peter into prison and beheaded another apostle, and who died so miserable a death. This is the far greater M. Vipsanius Agrippa of Rome, one of the most distinguished men of the Augustan age, who began life as a student with the young Octavius, and afterwards was his right hand when he became the great Augustus. This is evident from the artist's prominent introduction of the statue inscribed on the pedestal, "Octavius Imperator." It was this Agrippa who advised Octavius to proceed to Rome on the murder of Julius Caesar, and accompanied the future Emperor. At Rome he became prætor, ædile, and three times consul, and also a tribune. For Augustus he won numerous victories in Gaul, Germany, and other parts of Europe, leaving behind him great public works, the remains of which still exist. He also organised a fleet, which was equally successful by sea. He married Marcella, a niece of Augustus; and, when the first and only shadow came over the friendship of the two great men, owing to Agrippa's jealousy of Marcellus, he, on the death of the latter, was persuaded by Augustus to divorce Marcella and marry Julia, his master's own daughter, the widow of Agrippa's rival. In short, he was the chief instrument in establishing the monarchical system; and without him Augustus would scarcely have succeeded in placing himself at the head of the Roman empire. That the receptions of such a man—the man of action indispensable to his Sovereign and presumably his great intermediary and confidant—would be thronged is obvious, and in conformity with all precedent. Mr. Alma Tadema was therefore justified in representing him as surrounded by this great crowd of obsequious dependents, suitors, and clients. Looking at the picture, we may assume that the general reception has taken place in the pillared atrium, down the marble steps from which Agrippa is descending to the curule chair near the foreground, where he will hear special cases and suitors. Before the chair is laid, as a foot rug, a tiger's skin, admirably foreshortened; and at the side is a table, with writing implements, a silver statuette of Mars, and parchment scrolls thereon. Two slave scribes stand behind the table in attendance to record the Prefect's decisions, and bow low as he approaches. Still nearer the foreground is a balustrade or bar of white marble, part of which moves on hinges to admit petitioners to the presence of the magnate. Behind this bar three figures tell a little story of family hopes and fears. One of these is a young man in the white robes of a candidate for some post or office, holding the scroll of his credentials. He is whispering in the ear of an old senator—his father, doubtless—who attends to plead his services, but has not yet caught the sound of the approaching footsteps. And his pleading will be supported by a gift of silver vessels borne by the daughter at his side. Her hair is dressed à la mode—that of Julia, Agrippa's wife. Agrippa is clad in an ample toga of Imperial red and gown, and carries a roll which he presses to his bosom. The expression of his face is stern, as in the medals bearing his portrait. Through a vista of the pillared hall above may be discerned part of the Pantheon at Rome, with the green oxydised copper that covered the cupola—a building erected by Agrippa, as the inscription on its pediment bears witness to this day. As affording, with a wonderful air of vraisemblance, a glimpse of ancient Roman public life, the picture is highly interesting; whilst its technical excellences are, as already intimated, even more noteworthy.

THE HORSE SHOW.

The thirteenth annual horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was opened last Saturday, and has been kept open during the week. There were upon this occasion more than 350 horses entered, comprising four classes of hunters, with prizes for riding-horses, weight-carrying cover-hacks, and roadsters, for park hacks and ladies' horses, for high-stepping park cobs, not exceeding 14 hands 3 in. in height; for harness-horses not exceeding 15 hands 2 in., and of the best shape with park action, exhibited in single harness in suitable carriages; for harness-horses, not exceeding 14 hands 3 in., in single harness; for riding-ponies, not exceeding 13 hands 3 in.; for roadster trotting stallions; and five extra classes—A, for the best pair of phaeton-horses, not exceeding 15 hands 2 in., with park action; B, for the best pair of ponies in harness, not exceeding 14 hands 3 in.; C, for the best well-appointed tandem of horses or ponies; D, for a well-appointed four-in-hand drag, with prizes for foreign horses in harness; and E, for Arabs. In addition to the foregoing there were leasing prizes for ponies not exceeding 13 hands 3 in.; for horses and cobs over 13 hands 3 in., but not exceeding 15 hands; with rewards to grooms who ride well, and a consolation prize. The judges were the Earls of Coventry and Shannon, Lord Valentia, Sir George Wombwell, Bart., Mr. S. W. Clowes, and Captain Douglas Whitmore. The first prize for weight-carrying hunters was won by Mr. R. Barker, of Malton; but Mr. Joseph Shepherd gained the Agricultural Hall Company's silver cup for the best hunter of all with a handsome four-year-old gelding called "The Colonel." The first prize for hunters carrying a light weight was won by Mr. Tattersall Musgrave's beautiful horse "Talisman." The first prize for riding-horses of any height was taken by Captain Groatorex, that for weight-carrying cover-hacks and roadsters by Mr. J. Robinson; Sir G. Wombwell's "Sunbeam," a handsome bay mare, won the first prize for park hacks and ladies' horses.

There was a special object of curiosity, this year, in the five horses or ponies from India, exhibited by the Prince of Wales. The first of these was the charger "Coomassie," which carried his Royal Highness upon several occasions. He is a handsome brown just over 15 hands high, and though entered in a class where he might have obtained a large award was marked "not for competition." Next was a beautiful Arab stallion, a gentle-looking creature, named "Jung Bahadoor." This horse was ridden by the Prince in the Nepal Terai during the wild-elope hunt. He obtained the first prize in the extra class E, for Arabs; but the pure Arab, "Bijou," a golden chestnut, 14½ hands high and five years old, shown by Mr. Arnold Morley, was quite as much admired as the Prince's Arab. Another fine creature is "Hussar," which carried the Prince

frequently in India, and upon one occasion his Royal Highness rode this horse nearly fifty miles in one day. Two ponies had also been entered by the Prince—"Cabullee," a brown, 14 hands high, with a very long mane and tail, came from Cabul, but it is thought that he is a Yarkand pony. "Nawab," the other pony, was presented to the Royal children by the Nawab of Tonk.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Giovanni," on Thursday week, included the inimitable performance of Zerlina by Madame Adelina Patti, for the first time this season, with a repetition of those special qualities often before displayed in the same character—the arias "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai carino," and the duet with Don Giovanni, "La ci darem," having called forth the usual enthusiastic encores. The cast otherwise was generally efficient as well as familiar, having included Mdlle. Marimon as Donna Elvira, Madame Saar as Donna Anna, Signor Cotogni as Don Giovanni, Signor Nicolini as Don Ottavio, Signor Ciampi as Leporello, Signor Capponi as Il Commendatore, and Signor Tagliafico as Masetto.

A repetition of "I Puritani" on Friday, and of "Don Pasquale" on Saturday, closed the week.

"Lohengrin" was given on Monday, with the transference of the characters of Federico and the King, respectively, to Signor Cotogni and Signor Ghilberti.

On Tuesday Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord" was given, for the first time this season, with a repetition of Madame Patti's charming performance as Caterina and the transference of the important character of Peter to M. Faure, other features of the cast having been as before.

A full and brilliant audience was again attracted to the Floral Hall, at the fourth concert of the season, on Saturday afternoon, when Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, Mdlle. Thalberg, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera contributed to a long and varied programme.

For Wednesday "L'Africaine" was announced, for Thursday "Dinorah," for Friday "Tannhäuser," and for this (Saturday) evening "L'Elisir d'Amore," with the first appearance of Signor Conti as Dulcamara. The next important event here will be the production of Verdi's "Aida," announced for June 22.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Mdlle. Marguerite Chapuy's first appearance this season has been postponed to this (Saturday) evening. On Saturday last two performances were given, "Faust" in the afternoon and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" in the evening. As Faust Signor Campanini made his first appearance this season, the cast of the opera in other respects having been the same as recently commented on.

"Il Barbiere" brought forward two singers for the first time here, Signor Dorini as Count Almaviva and Signor Fiorini as Doctor Bartolo. The former gentleman has a tenor voice capable of considerable florid execution; but apparently wanting sufficient power for a space so large as that of Drury-Lane Theatre. Some allowance, however, must be made for the repressive influence of the nervousness of a first appearance. Signor Dorini was well received and applauded after his cavatina "Ecco ridente," and his solos in the first finale. The new Bartolo is a buff-singer of much merit, both as a vocalist and an actor. His voice is powerful without coarseness, and he can be grotesquely comic without descending to low buffoonery. Among the instances of his effective singing was his delivery of the aria "Manca un foglio," which is very often omitted in the performance of the opera. Mdlle. Varesi, as Rosina, sang brilliantly and was much applauded in several instances, especially after her opening cavatina (the latter portion encoired) and the introduced aria of the lesson-scene, the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah." Signor Del Puente made a decided advance by his vivacious impersonation of Figaro, and his capital singing of the music, especially in the aria, "Largo al factotum," and the duets with the Count and Rosina. Signor Romani was a satisfactory Basilio, and Mdlle. Bauermeister and Signor Rinaldini were respectively efficient as Berta and Fiorello.

For Thursday "Don Giovanni" was announced, with a specially strong cast, including Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Christine Nilsson, Trebelli-Bettini, M. Faure, Herr Rokitsky, &c.

"Lohengrin" is to be reproduced on Saturday next, with a cast similar to that of last season, including Madame Christine Nilsson as Elsa, Mdlle. Titiens as Ortruda, Signor Campanini as Lohengrin, Signor Galassi as Telramondo, &c.

Among the most successful of the numerous concerts which have recently taken place ranks the one given, yesterday week, at St. James's Hall, by Miss Elizabeth Philp, favourably known as a composer and a teacher of singing. The vocalists were the *beneficariæ* herself, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Madame Osborne Williams, Miss Marie Duval (in place of Madame Edna Hall, absent through a domestic affliction), Mr. W. H. Cummings, Herr Werrenrath, and Signor Monari Rocca: all of whom sang charmingly, several of the songs being encoired. Herr Theodor Frantzen, pianist, and Herr Auguste Van Biene, violoncellist, played admirably. Between the parts Mr. Herbert Tree gave some clever imitations of popular actors, which convulsed the audience with laughter. The great hall was crowded by a fashionable assembly, and the entertainment was excellent throughout.

The third annual concert of Mr. J. B. Welch, well known as a teacher of singing, took place, as already briefly mentioned, on Thursday week, at St. George's Hall. The performance comprised several features of special interest, among which were Schumann's beautiful series of "Spanish Love-Songs" ("Spanische Liebes-Lieder"), for four voices, with pianoforte accompaniment. The vocalists were Miss K. Grant and Messrs. D. Strong, B. Mackay, and T. Ainsworth; and the accompanists Messrs. W. Bendall and J. B. Zerbini. Mr. Walter Bache's brilliant pianoforte-playing, in solos by Liszt, was also a specialty of the evening; besides which there were effective vocal performances by Misses A. Williams and C. Turner, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. E. Wharton; and a duet for two pianofortes by Mr. Cunnah and Mr. Lindsay Sloper.

At the eighth and last meeting of the second session of the Musical Association, held on Monday, at the Beethoven Rooms, Mr. Lennox Browne, honorary surgeon and aural surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians, read a very interesting paper entitled "Medical Science in Relation to the Voice as a Musical Instrument." He limited his subject to consideration of the functions of the various organs concerned in voice production, and to general hygienic management of the voice.

Music, of course, entered into the amusements of Whit Monday. At the Crystal Palace, Beethoven's "Battle Symphony" and other pieces were performed by an augmented orchestra, and vocal performances were contributed by Mesdames Blanche Cole and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. G. Fox. At the Alexandra Palace there was a

ballad and instrumental concert, the vocal soloists having been Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, and Mr. Vernon Rigby and Signor Foli.

To-day (Saturday) a series of entertainments will take place at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson. In the afternoon a concert is to be given, including the co-operation of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Opera; the evening being devoted to a performance of "Othello," with Signor Salvini in the principal character.

Among this week's concerts of interest was that of Mr. Charles Salaman, the well-known pianist and composer, which was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, with a programme of strong interest.

The fourth of the New Philharmonic concerts takes place this (Saturday) afternoon; and the seventh of the Philharmonic Society's performances of the season will be given on Monday evening.

A grand orchestral concert is to be given at St. James's Hall, on Saturday evening, June 17, in aid of Mrs. Weldon's Orphanage. That lady will take part, with other vocalists, in the performances. Although Mrs. Weldon bases her training of children on musical principles, she does not bring them up as professional singers; they are taught a trade, which will be their living, and music is to be looked upon as pure and pleasurable occupation in moments of leisure.

THEATRES.

The necessity of doing something new has led to the production, at the Haymarket, of "an English version of 'L'Etrangère,'" in which M. Alexandre Dumas has aired his eccentric opinions. We may say at once that the play, whatever may be its merits as a dramatic work, is too Parisian in sentiment to command the sympathy of an English audience; and that probably even a French one might justly take exception to its moral tendency. Certainly we do not believe that it is true to Parisian life as it really exists; and it is evident that M. Dumas has constructed his story from a social ideal of his own. We do not think, either, that he has intended it as a picture of actual married life anywhere, or to recommend it in detail as illustrating a theory of marital obligations, or of the best mode of avenging the wrongs of woman. May not the writer have designed, in the characters of le Duc de Septmonts (Mr. Hermann Vezin), and the American, Clarkson (Mr. Charles Harcourt), a contrast between aristocratic arrogance on the one hand and independence on the other? May not the moral of the play be an ultra-democratic one? Some portion of the dialogue portrays this contrast sharply, particularly that portion of it which is uttered by Clarkson. Assuredly, if we are to accept the interpretation put on these parts by Mr. Vezin, and Mr. Harcourt, we should say that such is the notion which they have formed of them. This notion is confirmed by the view of the situation taken by Mauriceau (Mr. Howe), who sees too late the folly of his desire for aristocratic distinction, learning that nature will not indorse his rational wish for progeny in order that the rank which his daughter has wedded may descend to her posterity. To this end, too, Clarkson is made to condemn the expedient of the Duke—namely, that of obtaining a fortune by his wife, instead of earning it by his labour. The marriage perplexities which attend the development of the idea are mere accidents, and meant to have no bearing on any moral relative to sexual associations. The love-story is the weakest in the world; and it is hard to take any interest in the melancholy Gérard (Mr. H. B. Conway). The sin of the Duchess is a mere fancy, not even an intention; besides, her failing is one that leans to virtue's side, and the woman is thoroughly innocent, even though tempted in thought. She resents, indeed, the evil of her position, and, in a scene intended to be intensely passionate, expresses her just contempt for a contemptible husband. The whole affair is unreal in the extreme, and we did not wonder that, in her effort to make it otherwise, Miss Hodson found her strength and skill equally fail to embody the conception she vainly struggled to convey. But the lady who had to impersonate Mrs. Clarkson (Miss Ellen Barry) had a still more difficult task. She forms the central point of the play, as conceived by the author. As a creole, redeemed from savage life by a series of social accidents, living apart from a husband whose sterling qualities she admires, and recognising other attributes for which she feels herself compelled to apologise, she comes before us as the victim of a false position in society, commanding the wonder of men and incurring the detestation of women. Miss Barry costumed the rôle superbly, and acted with a laudable ambition; but, from insufficient practice in her art, failed to attain the highest excellence. In treating his subject M. Dumas has not succeeded in giving us a thoroughly good play. It is wanting in dramatic dialogue. The conversation on all sides consists of mere story-telling; there is description in abundance, but no feeling. The conclusion is most unsatisfactory. The curtain falls not upon a tableau, but upon a dispersion, and leaves the audience in a state of bewilderment. They have to supply from their own imagination a denouement which it would take a further act to explain. The drama is, indeed, not a complete work, but a skeleton which has yet to be clothed with flesh. It cannot, accordingly, be witnessed with any satisfaction by an unsophisticated audience.

Mrs. John Wood is now the star of the St. James's, and appeared, on Saturday, in the part of the heroine, Bellona St. Mars, in the late Mr. Shirley Brooks's three-act drama, entitled "The Creole; or, Love's Fetters," originally produced at the Lyceum, under the Keeley management. Here we find Mr. H. Forrester in the character of the malignant Antony Latour, which he performs remarkably well. Mrs. Wood also appears in the afterpiece, entitled "Nilsson; or, Nothing," and introduces two hurdy-durdy song from the burlesque of "La Belle Sauvage" and the droll ballad, "His heart was true to Poll." Her engagement is limited to twelve nights.

Miss Jenny Lee, who has so recently secured a reputation by her impersonation of Jo, has found another hero to her mind in Mr. Boucicault's comedy "Andy Blake," and looked very enticing in the Hibernian costume. The merits of the performance ought to have ensured last Saturday morning a larger audience at the Royal Aquarium; but it was, nevertheless, one that enforced appreciation.

The most successful of Mr. Tom Taylor's dramas, "Clancarty," was produced on Saturday at the Pavilion, and commanded a large East-End audience. Mr. Carden appeared to great advantage in the character of the chivalric hero, and that of his wife was supported very ably by Mrs. Carden, late Miss Marston-Leigh, of the Adelphi. The play has been placed on the stage with costly accessories, and promises to be eminently attractive.

At the Standard Miss Bateman appeared on Monday in the character of Leah, to a full house.

The career of the great Italian actor Salvini has been interrupted by the caprices of our climate. He is unable to appear on account of sudden indisposition, and, it is stated,

will probably not be able to act for some time. It is also stated that nearly all the places had been secured for the first night of "Macbeth," and considerable expense incurred in preparation. Mr. Coleman is now busy with the revival of "Henry V." Mr. Phelps will appear in a prologue as the dying Henry IV., with Mr. Coleman as the Prince of Wales. Mr. Ryder is included in the cast. The entire work will be produced upon a scale of unusual splendour.

The present Whitsuntide will not be wanting in seasonable amusements. The holiday influences are at work, as usual, and outdoor recreations are preferred; but theatres and exhibitions are not without patronage. We have yet two Italian operas, and the Haymarket rejoices in the play of "L'Etranger," as does the Adelphi in the "Colleen Bawn," and "Struck Oil." "The Bells" at the Lyceum are yet ringing; at the Gaiety, "My Awful Dad," and at the Olympic the revival of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" continue to attract. Mrs. John Wood is the star of the St. James's. Other theatres have also their special attractions. Entertainments likewise abound. A national dog-show and Herr Frikell, the conjuror, at the Crystal Palace, and a theatrical assortment of attractions at the Alexandra; a concert at the Royal Aquarium, a new grand ballet at Cremorne, and new wonders of science at the Polytechnic invite public attention. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed at St. George's Hall, the Moore and Burgess Minstrels at the St. James's Hall, Hamilton's Overland Route to India at the Egyptian Hall, together with Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's Illusions, the Mohawk Minstrels at the Agricultural Hall, the model portraiture at Madame Tussaud's, and the various doings at the music-halls, offer all the amusements of the season to the popular mind, some of them, we hope, instructive as well as interesting.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

First the recovery from illness, and recently the safe return of the Prince of Wales from India, have called forth various congratulatory tributes in musical form. Sir Julius Benedict's "Hymn of Thanksgiving" was among the earliest of these. This has just been published by Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. It is a setting of appropriate lines, supplied by the Rev. E. H. Haskins; Sir J. Benedict's music being of a bold and effective character, and highly expressive of the sentiment of the text. Another specialty of the same kind, also composed by Sir J. Benedict, is the national song, "Welcome to our Prince," which was sung under the composer's direction at Portsmouth on the arrival of the Prince. This is likewise a vigorous piece, with a well-marked melody. It is published, both for solo voice and chorus, by Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. Mr. Barnby's flowing and melodious part-song, "Welcome" (performed at the recent concert at the Royal Albert Hall), is published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. "God Bless our Prince" is a song with chorus, by G. Jacobi (published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.). This is a piece in the robust declamatory style, which may be made very telling in performance. Other musical tributes of a somewhat lighter kind are "Welcome to our Prince," an effective "Marche Triomphale," and "Welcome Home," a sprightly polka, both by Mr. W. Smallwood, and published by Mr. B. Williams.

Many musical readers will be glad to know that an inexpensive edition of "Aida" has just been published—by the great firm of Ricordi, at Milan, and at their London dépôt, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital. This opera possesses special interest as being Verdi's latest stage work, the production of which, with Madame Adelina Patti as the heroine, is on the point of taking place at our Royal Italian Opera. The opportunity now afforded of making acquaintance with the music beforehand will, no doubt, be widely welcomed. Another publication, in advance of performance, is that (by Messrs. Enoch and Sons) of "The Legend of St. Dorothea," a cantata composed by Madame Sainton-Dolby, which is to be given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening next—our comments on the music being reserved for that occasion.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's sacred cantata, "The Good Shepherd," has already been spoken of in notices of Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival of this year, for which it was specially composed. It is now published, in a portable and inexpensive form, by Messrs. Hutchings and Romer.

SAVING LIFE.

On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the bronze medallion of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Lance-Corporal Johnson, of the 56th Regiment, for the following gallant act:—While several men of the Royal Artillery and 56th Regiment were waiting for the ferry-boat on the landing-stage at Kotre, Scinde, one of them, Corporal Browne, Royal Artillery, fell into the river Indus, receiving in his fall a cut in the forehead, which rendered him insensible. Seeing this, Corporal Johnson hastily threw off a portion of his clothing and jumped in to the rescue of the drowning man. The river was much flooded and running with great rapidity at the time. After diving several times, Johnson succeeded in grasping Browne and bringing him to the surface; but, in consequence of continued exertions in battling against the current, he became exhausted, fainted, and relaxed his hold. The under-current repeatedly drew both men under the water, and Browne was drowned. But for the exertions of two native boatmen Johnson would also have perished.

The bronze medallion has also been given to C. H. Smith, quartermaster of her Majesty's ship *Seamew*, for saving Alexander M'Kinnon, who, being intoxicated, attempted suicide in Portsmouth Harbour on April 2 (this makes the fourth occasion on which Smith has been instrumental in saving life); to Henry Beere, for saving Edward Nichols and Henry Fisher, who were capsized from a boat into the sea off Bawdsey, Suffolk, on April 1 last; to William Hare Maunsell, Navigating Lieutenant, R.N., for saving Alfred Russell, who accidentally fell into the river Thames, near Crossness, on April 26, the difficulty of saving the lad being much enhanced by Mr. Maunsell having broken one of his arms.

Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the services rendered, were also presented to James Hanson, for saving John Dranton, who fell headforemost into 12 ft. of water in the river Trent, at West Butterwick, Bawtry, Yorkshire, on March 15 last; to Esau Rollands, for saving John Parton, who sank while bathing in the canal at Bradley, Bilston, Staffordshire, on April 7 last; to F. H. Crates, for saving Ellen Larkham, who fell from a boat into the Arboretum Lake, Walsall, Staffordshire, on April 17; to John C. Fildew, for saving William Skeates, who fell into the canal at King's road, Camden Town, on April 6; to J. J. Hill, for saving Edith S. Davey, who fell into the river Kennet, at Reading, on the 4th ult.; and to Edward Cunningham, for saving Richard Burton, who attempted suicide by jumping into the river Medway, at Sheerness, on April 20.

The divers have recovered from the wreck of the *Strathclyde* a cash-box, the contents of which are valued at £1000.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

WHEATSTONE'S ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS.

Professor W. G. Adams, F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Tuesday week, by stating that Wheatstone, in 1834, when he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at King's College, began to devote his attention to light and electricity and their applications. Selecting electricity, Professor Adams described Wheatstone's happy idea of making use of a revolving mirror to determine the velocity and duration of the spark from a Leyden jar; a method which has been well used by Foucault and Cornu to ascertain the velocity of light, and which has also proved that the velocity of light in water is less than in air, a fact which corroborates the wave theory of light. Professor Adams then proceeded to explain and exhibit the way in which Wheatstone measured electric currents, referring to the force of falling water by way of analogy. Energy, he said, is estimated by the work which it is capable of doing, and is therefore termed potential; thus a voltaic battery and a reservoir of water have potential energy, which is changed into work as soon as a way is opened for either of the currents. As the total amount of work which can be done by the flow of water depends upon the height of the body of water, so the velocity or strength of an electric current depends upon the resistance in its path; and, like a narrow channel for water, so a thin wire for the current offers a greater resistance than a thick one; and as the resistance to a flow of water varies from the vertical to the horizontal, so in like manner the resistance to a voltaic current may vary. We may say that platinum is at a higher level than copper, and copper than zinc; and we may arrange the metals at their proper levels by the currents which can be produced by a wire of the same constant resistance. Professor Adams then explained and illustrated Wheatstone's mode of comparing electro-motive forces by means of the rheostat—an apparatus whereby he was enabled to introduce resistance into a circuit. In the flowing down of an electric current from a higher to a lower level, work is done; and, as in the water-wheel, the deflections of the magnetic needle, round which a current passes, may be regarded as the index of the strength of the current. Ohm has given us the law and Wheatstone has given us the instruments with which to measure the differences of potential or the electro-motive force of a battery and the resistance of any conductor and their relation to the current. After several experimental illustrations, Professor Adams exhibited the apparatus termed "Wheatstone's bridge," or balance—a measurer of differential resistance. In this instrument the two portions of a divided current are conducted in opposite directions through a galvanometer-coil and again reunited. The resistance sought is interposed in one circuit, and, balanced by known resistance, interposed in the other circuit until the needle is brought to zero. This was fully illustrated. The resistance of a galvanometer was determined by means of two small coils, one of the same and the other of half the resistance of the galvanometer. The lecture was concluded by the measurement of the amount of resistance to the electric current in selenium, and the exhibition of the diminution of the resistance by the action of light upon the metal.

FARADAY'S ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC DISCOVERIES.

Professor Tyndall, in his sixth lecture, on Thursday week, after briefly noticing Faraday's engagement as assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, March 18, 1813, and his earlier discoveries, including magnetic rotations (in 1821), the liquefaction of chlorine and other gases (in 1823), and the isolation of benzole, the basis of the beautiful aniline colours (in 1825), proceeded to describe and fully illustrate the illustrious researches which were the progeny of voltaic electricity. In 1831 Faraday began his experiments on the induction of electric currents. He wound his insulated wires side by side round a wooden cylinder; one wire he connected with a voltaic battery of ten cells, the other with a sensitive galvanometer. He observed no effect during the flow of the current, even with a battery of twenty cells; but he perceived a motion of the needle when contact with the battery was made, and also, in an opposite direction, when the contact was broken. The momentary currents thus generated he named "induced currents." Pursuing the subject, he eventually discovered that the mere approach of a wire forming a closed curve to a second wire through which a voltaic current flowed was sufficient to arouse in the neutral wire an induced current opposed in direction to the inducing current; and that the withdrawal of the wire also generated a current having the same direction as the inducing current. These currents existed only during the time of approach or withdrawal. Magnetism having been produced from electricity, Faraday was led on to realise his belief that electricity could be evolved from magnetism. Round a welded iron ring he placed two distinct coils of covered wire, each occupying opposite halves, and connected the ends of one coil with a galvanometer. When the ring was magnetised by sending a current through the other coil the needle of the galvanometer suddenly whirled round, the action, like a pulse, vanishing quickly; and when the current was interrupted the needle whirled in the opposite direction. The effects were only produced during the time of magnetisation or demagnetisation. Similar results were obtained by bars of iron, and partially by thrusting a steel magnet into a coil of wire or helix. Having fully illustrated the foregoing researches, Professor Tyndall showed how they explained Arago's discovery that a disk of non-magnetic metal—for instance, copper—had the power of bringing a vibrating magnetic needle suspended over it rapidly to rest, and that on causing the disk to rotate the needle rotated with it. No cause could be assigned for this action by Arago, Ampère, Poisson, Babbage, or Herschel; but Faraday saw, and proved by experiment, that when the disk rotated, currents passed through it, their position and direction being perfectly in accordance with the laws of electro-magnetic action. After showing how iron filings scattered upon a board over a magnet arrange themselves in curved lines, which Faraday first called "lines of force," Professor Tyndall explained how his eminent predecessor was led to discover that to produce induced currents, neither approach nor withdrawal from a magnet are essential, and that it is only necessary to cut appropriately the lines of magnetic force. Faraday was gradually led to the demonstration that not only does any rotating body that is a conductor of electricity generate induced currents, but that the rotating earth itself does so, while turning on its axis from east to west, which is terrestrial magneto-electric induction. In some of his experimental illustrations, Professor Tyndall employed Sir Wm. Thomson's valuable reflecting galvanometer.

PROPERTIES OF VANADIUM.

Professor H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., of Owens College, Manchester, at the evening meeting on Friday, June 2, gave an account of the results of his recent investigations into the properties of the rare metal vanadium, in continuation of his discourse on Feb. 14, 1868, of which we gave a notice in our Number for Feb. 22, page 191. This metal, discovered in certain iron ores by Sefström, a Swedish chemist, in 1830, is named after Vanadis, a cognomen of Freia, the Scandinavian Venus. It

was specially studied by Berzelius, who corroborated Sefström's statement that its characteristic feature is an acid-forming oxide, termed vanadic acid, and discovered other oxides and a volatile chloride. The price of vanadium, £35 the ounce, excluded it from ordinary investigations, till, in 1865, Professor Roscoe obtained a supply, having discovered it in the copper-bearing beds of the lower keuper sandstone of the lower trias at Alderley Edge, Cheshire. He proved, in 1868, that the vanadium of Berzelius is an oxide, not a metal; and determined the atomic weight, from a compound with nitrogen, to be 14 parts by weight of nitrogen to 51.3 of vanadium; and also proved it to possess close analogies with phosphorus and arsenic, being one of the trivalent group of elements. It has since been ascertained that vanadium has poisonous effects upon the animal system resembling those of phosphorus and arsenic; and that vanadic, like phosphoric, acid has three series of salts—ortho-, meta-, and pyro-vanadates—which differ from the phosphates in the order of their stability. Of these the ortho-vanadates were described as highly sensitive to the action of light, and therefore available for photography, of which the Professor exhibited examples. Vanadium, he said, may also become valuable in dyeing. In manufacturing aniline black powerful oxidising agents and high temperatures are required, which tend to destroy the fabric dyed. The Professor stated that the oxidising power of vanadium very greatly exceeds that of the salts of copper usually employed, and that the aniline black produced by it is permanent; whereas that produced by copper is liable to turn green. Vanadium oxide has already been employed in making marking-ink, seven to twelve grains of the salt being sufficient to produce a gallon of ink, and sixteen grains, costing one penny a grain, are sufficient to print 500 yards of calico. Thus an element which for a long time was only a chemical curiosity has furnished another example of the great importance of original scientific research. The discourse was fully illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARTHURIAN ROMANCE.

Professor Henry Morley, in his second lecture, given on Saturday last, after commenting upon the important effect of Walter Map's introduction of the legend of the Holy Grail into his version of Geoffrey of Monmouth's history (about 1171), thereby combining a spiritual life with the animal elements of fighting and love, said that, though Arthur may never have really existed as a man, yet he stands, and will stand, for some part of the spirit of many earnest Englishmen in past and future times. As an evidence of the widespread popularity of the book, the Professor then mentioned the remark, "The book was Galahad" (the pure knight), in Dante's story of Francesca da Rimini ("Inferno," v.). This was about 1300. In the ninth year of Edward IV. (1469-70) Sir Thomas Mallory, Knight, for the entertainment of himself and his neighbours, compiled his prose romance, "La Morte d'Arthur," the printing of which was finished by Caxton at Westminster Abbey, July 31, 1485. Of this book only one copy is extant, in the possession of the Earl of Jersey. Other editions, equally rare, appeared in 1498 and 1529. After describing this book as containing a faithful picture of mediæval religious and military life, the Professor commended the new "Globe" edition for general readers, and advised the omission of the middle third part, relating to Tristram, as being a mere imitation. As it related so much to the old religion, the book incurred the displeasure of the reformers; and Roger Ascham, in his "Schoolmaster" (begun 1563 and published 1570), severely censured "Morte d'Arthur," saying, "The whole pleasure of this book standeth in open manslaughter and bold bawdry: in this book those be counted the noblest knights that do kill most men and commit foulest adulteries by subtlest shifts." The effect of this vigorous protest appeared in Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (1590-6), where the Arthur myth is adapted to English life under Elizabeth, and the domination of the animal passions is rejected. Though superficially the personages may represent Elizabeth and her Court, yet the poem is really a religious and moral allegory applicable to all times and redounding to the glory of God. Arthur, named "Magnificence," is ever doing greatly, bearing the shield of Divine grace and intervening in aid of virtuous human effort; man's unassisted strength being insufficient in the conflict with sin. After reading several extracts in support of this opinion, the Professor noticed Milton's celebrated Latin "Lament for the Death of Charles Diodati" (the "Epitaphium Damonis"), in which the poet speaks of his intention of composing a poem relating to the Britons and King Arthur, a subject which eventually gave way to "Paradise Lost." Dryden's dramatic opera, "King Arthur; or, the British Worth," written in 1685, and produced in a modified form, for political reasons, in 1691, was next noticed. This was followed by "Prince Arthur, an heroic poem in ten books, by Sir Richard Blackmore," who was no genius, and who in his preface proposed "to give men right and just perceptions of religion and virtue, taking Virgil for his model, putting Christianity in place of Paganism," and who makes Arthur preach wearisome, long sermons; all which shows how completely the animal principle of the old myths was now excluded. The lecture was concluded by the mention of Reginald Heber's fragments of "Morte d'Arthur" (1812), in Spenserian stanza; and a masque of Guendolen, in blank verse and lyrics, including Titania, Merlin, and Arthur's Court—this being another striking evidence of the permanent influence of Arthurian romance upon English thought.

The annual fête and summer entertainment at the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill, Surrey, will be held on July 6.

Lord John Hervey laid the memorial-stone of the new Wesleyan chapel at Saltingstone on Monday, and in his address acknowledged the liberality of the Nonconformists when the parish church of that place was restored, and said he was confident that that building would help rather than hinder the Rector of that place in the work he had undertaken.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council, on Tuesday, a letter was read announcing the gift, by Miss Ryland, of an estate of forty-two acres, for the purposes of a public park, in Bordesley Ward. The estate is 500 yards in length and 400 in width. Its intrinsic value at the present market price is not less than £30,000. This is the second park Miss Ryland has given to the town.

The Hereford meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society was opened on Monday morning. There were altogether 723 entries. Devons were few in number, short-horns very good, and Herefords exceedingly numerous and good. The show of cattle from the Channel Islands was above the average. The sheep were fairly represented; and the collection of horses was excellent, notably so in the hunting classes. At the annual meeting, on Tuesday, presided over by the Earl of Ducie, Bath was selected as the place of meeting in 1877, and the Marquis of Lansdowne was chosen president. The society now numbers 991 members, and the funded property, notwithstanding the serious loss entailed by the Croydon meeting, remains undisturbed at £10,000.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE BUTCHERS' PROCESSION PASSING UP CHESTNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



PRESIDENT GRANT AT MR. G. W. CHILDS' RECEPTION.



STREET IN PHILADELPHIA ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Illustrations we gave last week showed the chief proceedings in the official and ceremonial programme on Wednesday, the 10th ult., at the opening of the Great International Exhibition at Philadelphia, connected with the Centennial Festival of the United States' Declaration of Independence. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, supplies two or three further Sketches of the doings upon that occasion, one of which is the procession of the Philadelphia butchers through Chestnut-street. They numbered about three thousand, tradesmen and assistants, all neatly dressed in white frocks with blue sashes, well-brushed hats decorated with their badges, and well-black boots; most of them were fine, tall, portly men, riding good horses. The procession was led by a gaily-decorated waggon, in which was a bell giving note of their approach; this started along Broad-street from Susquehanna-avenue, followed by Chief Marshal Frank Bower and his five special aides, the Marshal distinguished by a broad red sash handsomely fringed with gold bullion. The Black Hussar Band of eighteen performers, well mounted, led the first division or cavalcade; then came Beck's band, filling a six-horse omnibus; more horsemen, and a long line of four and two horse barouches. A car gaily festooned with bunting was filled with little boys and girls, who shouted, clapped their hands, or engaged themselves in waving little silk flags of all nations. The Lanark band was in this division, and a number of butcher boys mounted on ponies. This portion of the parade numbered about 1200. The second division, in charge of Marshal Adam M. Uber, was not so large, but was similar in most of its details to the first. M'Clurg's Liberty cornet band of twenty-four players was conveyed in an immense ten-horse omnibus. There were three other divisions. The badge worn by the butchers deserves mention. It was made of the appropriate red silk, with clasp of gilt, on which was the Independence bell in silver; beneath this was the butchers' coat-of-arms, emblematic of the trade, with the motto, "We feed the hungry." The inscription was in gold: "1776—Centennial Philadelphia Butchers' Parade, May 18, 1876."

The city of Philadelphia, its streets and public buildings, as well as Fairmount Park, have been described in our former notices of this Exhibition and of Mr. Felix Regamey's sketches there. A street scene on the opening day of the Exhibition is shown in one of our present Illustrations. General Grant, the President of the United States, during his stay at Philadelphia was a guest at the mansion of Mr. G. W. Childs. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil stayed at one of the sumptuous hotels of the city, though tourists of inquiring minds in vain searched the books for the Imperial names. They were there nominally as Lord and Lady Alcantara, but no very consistent efforts were made either by hosts or guests to keep up the transparent disguise. They both won golden opinions by their ready courtesy and amiability—the Emperor especially, who was naturally able to go about the more freely, exhibiting everywhere an affability and thirst for information which would have been delightful in a travelling Count, and was quite fascinating in an Emperor. He is said to care little about large gatherings, preferring small and select parties, at which he can enjoy himself after his own fashion and improve his mind. But he graciously waived his objection in favour of two entertainments—one given by Mr. Childs, the other by the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton. The popularity and high esteem which Mr. Childs enjoys among all parties in the country, with the exceptional opportunities at the opening of this Exhibition, enabled him to bring together a more brilliant assemblage of distinguished men, we are told, than was ever before known to meet in any private house in America. Sir Edward Thornton was equally fortunate in a grand dinner, which he gave on the following night, and which was, it is said, the first dinner given by a foreign Minister which President Grant has ever honoured by his presence. Etiquette, rigidly interpreted, might have prevented the President from dining with the Minister, but the difficulty was got over by Sir Edward Thornton's issuing the invitation as Special Commissioner to the Exhibition. The President, who sat on the chairman's right, proposed, in very brief but cordial terms, the health of the Queen of England. "Lord Alcantara" was also at the banquet, on Sir Edward's left, but rose, without hesitation, to respond, in French, to a toast drunk in honour of the Emperor of Brazil.

We shall give some more Illustrations of the Centennial Exhibition.

NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday week—the Duke of Devonshire in the chair—the silver medal of the society, its thanks inscribed on vellum, and £1 10s. were voted to Mr. Richard Billett, chief boatman of H.M. Coastguard at Lydd, Dungeness, and coxswain of the life-boat of the institution at that place, in acknowledgment of his persevering services in assisting to save seventeen persons from the barque *Ilmarin*, of Finland, which was wrecked off Dungeness during a gale of wind and in a very heavy sea on May 18. The silver medal and thanks inscribed on vellum were presented to Mr. Michael Murphy, coxswain of the life-boat at New Romney, the next station to Lydd, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in that boat, particularly when the life-boat saved five of the crew of the Dutch schooner *Tobina* from an inevitable death. The Berwick-on-Tweed life-boat, which is named the *Albert Victor*, after the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and the Whitby life-boats rendered good service on recent occasions to some fishing-boats which were in danger from a strong wind and heavy sea which suddenly sprang up. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to Robert J. Bartholomew, Esq., of Rothesay, N.B., in acknowledgment of his determined conduct in putting off in a small boat, with three other men, from the steamer *Argyll*, at that place, and saving one of the crew of the Russian barque *Tovernus*, which had sunk on Skelmorlie Bank, in the river Clyde, in a gale of wind and heavy sea, on Dec. 23 last. Other rewards were granted to the crews of life-boats and shore-boats for services rendered on the occasion of shipwreck on our coasts. Payments amounting to £2283 were also made on some of the 254 life-boat establishments of the society. Several contributions and legacies to the institution were announced. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Chapel and Sutton (Lincolnshire), and to Torquay, Aberystwith, and Hartlepool. A new life-boat establishment was ordered to be formed at Cemlyn, on the coast of Anglesey, the boat presented to the institution by the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds (A.U.) being appropriated to that station. Reports were read from the three inspectors of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to the coast.

A new life-boat, called the *English Mechanic*, and subscribed for by the proprietors and readers of that paper, was, on Monday, launched successfully at Dundee.

The 81-ton gun is to undergo another enlargement, and the bore is to be made of a uniform size throughout.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Most of the regiments of volunteers in the metropolis utilised Monday, in accordance with the usual practice on Whit Mondays, by devoting their attention to third-class shooting. At Wormwood-scrubbs the ranges were occupied by the 3rd London, 36th and 37th Middlesex Rifles; at Rainham the 39th Middlesex and 2nd London pursued the same course; while at Plumstead, Nunhead, Wimbledon, Ealing, and other places various regiments endeavoured to get a large portion of their members to fire this necessary portion of the course to qualify for the Government grant. Those volunteer corps who are under canvas or doing garrison duty had a hard day's work, notwithstanding the rain. At Mitcham the London Rifle Brigade encampment attracted a large number of spectators anxious to see the volunteers at drill. At Sheerness the 1st London Artillery joined the 3rd Middlesex, who are in barracks for five days, and had gun practice; while at Harwich the same course was carried out by the 3rd Essex Artillery, who are encamped there with the militia. The principal affair of the day was the annual parade and visit of the Queen's (Westminster) to Cliveden, the seat of the Duke of Westminster. The regiment paraded at nine o'clock, at Paddington station, and were conveyed thence to Taplow by special train. On alighting they were formed into eight companies of twenty-two files, and marched to Dropmore Park, where, after marching past, they were divided into half-battalions, under the Duke of Westminster and Lieutenant-Colonel Bushby. An instructive skirmishing drill, lasting about an hour, followed, when the regiment was re-formed, and a halt made for luncheon. After a short time the march was resumed to Cliveden, about three miles' distance, where a cold collation was served in a large marquee upon the lawn. The Duke presided, and at the conclusion of the repast the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured. The men were then allowed to fall out for two hours, which time was devoted to exploring the park, boating, &c. The bugle sounded the assembly at half-past six, and the regiment marched back to Taplow, from which station they started by special train at about eight, reaching London again soon after nine o'clock.

A series of great rifle meetings has been arranged in various parts of the country, the prizes offered amounting to £11,000. There was a meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Altar rifle range, Hightown, near Liverpool, under the auspices of the Liverpool Association, £1250 being offered to all comers. On Thursday two meetings were held—one at the Altar range for £1612, offered to volunteers and all comers, by the Lancashire Association; the other, for several hundred pounds, at Wimbledon, by the County of Surrey Association. The meeting at Wimbledon lasted till Friday, and, besides a handsome cup, value £100, valuable prizes were given by Sir H. W. Peek, the High Sheriffs, Lord Lieutenant, and county members. On the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. the meeting of the West of Scotland Association will be held, for 668 prizes, value nearly £2000, at the Cowglen ranges, Glasgow; and on the 13th inst. the Staffordshire Association will inaugurate its meeting, the volunteer prizes being of the value of about £200, and £60 for all comers. The latter meeting will be held at Newcastle-under-Lyne. The Durham County Rifle Association opens its meeting on the 14th inst., at Urpeth Haughs, near Newcastle-on-Tyne; and on the 19th and five following days the meeting of the City of Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association will be held, the amount set down for competition, including the international challenge trophy, value £1000, being £3291 15s., in 639 prizes. Most of the competitions are of an important character; but that between the twenties of England, Ireland, and Scotland for the challenge trophy will create the largest amount of interest. The Irish Association will hold its meeting on the 26th and three following days at Wicklow; the Aberdeen Artillery and Rifle Association, for £820, on the 27th and three following days; the Kent Association, at the Government ranges, Milton, near Gravesend, on the 28th and 29th; and the Cumberland and Westmorland Association, at the Cummerslade range, Carlisle, on the 28th inst.

The following prize meetings were held last week:—

On Monday, the 21st, Durham held their fourth annual all-comers' meeting at Barnard Castle, and were successful in obtaining a fair number of entries. The following were the principal winners:—£8—Private Hardcastle, Newcastle; £5 10s. each—Messrs. Readman, Stockton, and J. Robertson, Newcastle; £4 each—Mr. George Hamilton, Hexham; Corporal K. Nesbit, Darlington; and Colour-Sergeant Pickard, Ripon; £1 12s. each—Sergeant Ainsley, Barnard Castle; Sergeant R. Galt, Felling; Colour-Sergeant Riley, Kendal; Private T. Snowball, Felling; and Sergeant Walton, Middleton.

At Altcar, on Monday, the A and F companies of the 1st Lancashire fired a match with teams of ten men a side. The A company were successful by 17 points, scoring 664, against 647 by their opponents. The highest individual score was 82 points, by Sergeant Abernethy, of the winning company.

The annual competition in connection with the 1st Glamorganshire took place at the Hirwain range on Thursday. The principal prizes were won as follows:—£20, Private John Brown; £7, Sergeant Perkins; £5, Private Short; £3, Private J. Pennell; £2 each, Messrs. O. Evans, Hardage, and Clew.

The B company of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) held their annual prize meeting at Ealing, on Thursday. The first prize in the first series, third-class ranges, was won by Private Boutcher, who also won the special prize restricted to regular attendance at drill, and the Ladies' Grand Challenge Trophy. Other prizes in the series were won by Private Pyne, Sergeant Shephard, and Sergeant Hart. In the second series Private Bridgeman secured the company cup, won by B company at the last battalion meeting of the corps; Lieutenant Pope was second, and took Captain White's prize. Prizes were also won in this series by Private Wyon, Private Calkin, and Captain White. In a series restricted to recruits and non-winners at previous meetings the prizes were won by Privates Cubitt, Warren, Higerty, and Stanfield.

On Thursday a match was fired at Wormwood-scrubbs between teams selected from the second battalion Grenadier Guards, shooting with the Martini-Henry, and the 29th Middlesex, using the Snider. At the 200 yards the regulars gained an advantage of 18 points, but at 500 the volunteers came to the front by the same number. At 600 yards, however, the closer shooting of the small-bore told, and the result was that the Grenadiers won by 43 points, scoring a total of 835 against 792 by the 29th Middlesex.

On Friday about 400 men of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery proceeded by train to Sheerness, taking over the duties of the regulars at Garrison Fort, and performing garrison duty until Tuesday last, when they were inspected. On Monday they were reinforced by the 1st London Artillery, and there was practice with the rifled guns.

The second annual encampment of the 3rd Essex (Stratford) Artillery was opened at Harwich yesterday week.

On Saturday evening there were brigade drills in Hyde Park and Regent's Park. In the former the brigade consisted of the St. George's Rifles, in five companies, under Lieutenant-

Colonel C. H. Lindsay, and the Victorias, in two companies, under Major Anderson, in one battalion; the London Irish Rifles, in eight good companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ward; and the 20th Middlesex, in six companies, under Major Mitford—the brigadier being Colonel the Hon. Percy Fielding, C.B., of the Coldstream Guards. The brigade was formed in lines of columns on the Guards' ground. A drill followed of as instructive a character as the conditions would permit, the regiments being greatly hampered by the crowd. In Regent's Park the brigade was a small one of three battalions, being the 1st Tower Hamlets Administrative Battalion, six companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. Fowell Buxton; the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, in four companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson, and the 46th Middlesex, in four companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Campbell. The regiments were drawn up in line of columns, in which formation they received the Brigadier, Colonel Lord Abinger, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne, of the same regiment, acting as Brigade-Major. At the conclusion of the drill Lord Abinger expressed himself well satisfied at the manner in which the various evolutions had been performed.

On Saturday the Seaham Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Londonderry, were officially inspected by Colonel Fitzhugh, Government inspector of the district. They made the extraordinary muster of twelve batteries, total 650 men, and presented a very smart and soldier-like appearance, their marching being specially good. The two Armstrong guns were each drawn by six splendid horses. The inspecting officer complimented the brigade on its large muster and the clean and orderly appearance of the men. He was much pleased with the manner in which they went through their various evolutions.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

A Royal warrant of Queen Anne, issued in the year 1710, appointed the President and certain others of the Royal Society visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and gave them power to demand a copy of the observations made during the year, to direct what observations should be made, and to inspect the condition of the instruments. This visitation has come to be an annual one, fixed for the first Saturday in June, and was duly observed on Saturday last. When Queen Anne, through Sir Isaac Newton, begged that the Royal Society would see that everything at the National Observatory was conducted as well as it could be, the need for inspection was far different from what it is at present. Founded by Charles I. for the purpose of having observations made that should be of practical value to the Navy, the Observatory in Flamsteed's time was much neglected by the Government, and very inadequate funds were supplied. But a series of able Astronomers Royal have so raised the reputation of the establishment and shown such highly important practical results that the support given is equal to the demand. The work done at the Royal Observatory is now so well known to men of science that the annual inspection is little more than a formal affair, consisting of the traditional chocolate-drinking, the hearing the report by the board of visitors, and a dinner at the Ship.

Among those present last Saturday were Dr. Hooke, of the Royal Society; Professors Caley, Huggins, and Crookes; Mr. Scott, of the Meteorological Department of the Admiralty; Dr. Hurst, Director of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Major-General Smyth, and Mr. De La Rue. The visitors were afforded a free opportunity of visiting every department of the Observatory, with the many wonderful instruments that are in use; and afterwards the board of visitors assembled in the board-room, where a report was read by the Professor explanatory of the condition of the Royal Observatory and its history through twelve lunations, beginning with the full moon of May 20, 1875.

The report contains the account of the condition of the Observatory "through twelve lunations, beginning with the full moon of 1875, May 20," and ends with May 8, 1876. The safety of the place with regard to burglary has been attended to, and improvements in precaution against fire have been made. A large part of the report has reference to the working condition of the instruments, and all are announced in good order, the requisite repairs during the year being duly recorded. A list of astronomical observations taken during the year would hardly be of interest to other than astronomers. The magnetic and meteorological instruments are reported in good order, and a rain-gauge has been placed on the Thames police-ship *Royalist*. There are 161 chronometers lodged in the Observatory for inspection, and the system of time signals throughout the country is maintained. The Greenwich "time-ball" had been regularly dropped automatically on every day throughout the year, with the exception of seven days, when the violence of the wind made it imprudent to raise the ball, and of two days when there was accidental failure. The Deal time-ball was not raised, on account of high wind, on ten days, and was not dropped, or erroneously dropped (by telegraph signals), on seventeen days. The regulation of the Lombard-street clock by galvanic current from Greenwich had worked satisfactorily during the past year, and the Westminster clock had maintained its high character, its error having been below one second on 273 days.

A testimonial of the value of £200 was presented at Cambridge, on Tuesday afternoon, to Mr. John Death, J.P., as a memorial of his valuable services to the University and town during his two years' mayoralty in 1873 and 1874. The testimonial was presented by the Master of St. Peter's College.

The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church began its annual meetings in May-street Church, Belfast, on Monday. The rev. court having been constituted in the usual manner, the clerk, the Rev. John H. Orr, announced that twenty presbyteries had nominated the Rev. John Meneely and five the Rev. Dr. Porter, the outgoing Moderator. The outgoing Moderator, Dr. Porter, said that he thought it was universally known throughout the Church that he did not wish to be nominated a second time. He hoped the Assembly would elect Mr. Meneely by acclamation (Applause, and cries of "Pass, pass!"). He then declared the Rev. John Meneely duly elected as his successor in the chair.

The Whit Monday demonstration of the children of the Church of England Sunday schools (the *Manchester Guardian* says) was made, on Monday morning, under exceedingly unfavourable circumstances. There was a steady fall of rain during the time the children were assembling in St. Ann's-square, and several of the schools which usually take part in the gathering failed to put in an appearance. There was the customary procession through the streets to the cathedral.—The ninth commemoration of the Sunday School Jubilee, held every five years, was celebrated in Halifax on Tuesday, when there was a large gathering of Nonconformists from the schools in the locality; 3725 teachers attended, and 25,000 scholars. A selection of vocal and instrumental music was given, including Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," Haydn's "The Heavens are telling," and Mozart's "Gloria," from the Twelfth Mass.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HYLTON.

The Right Hon. Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Lord Hylton of Hylton, in the county palatine of Durham, and of Petersfield, in the county of Southampton, and a Baronet, formerly a Captain in the Army, and a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, died, at Merstham, his seat near Reigate, on the 1st inst. His Lordship, elder son of the Rev. William John Jolliffe, by Julia, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Abraham Pytches, Kt., of Streatham, and grandson of William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P. for Petersfield, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Hylton, Bart., was born Dec. 7, 1800, and succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Hylton Jolliffe, Esq., M.P., who died in 1843; and, more recently, to Ammerdown Park, near Bath, by bequest of his kinsman, Mr. Jolliffe. In 1821 he was created a Baronet, and in 1866 raised to the Peerage as Baron Hylton, thus perpetuating a title so long associated with his grandmother's ancestors—the famous old race the Barons of Hylton, in the county of Durham. He had previously, for full thirty years, sat in the House of Commons as member for Petersfield, and acted as chief "whip" of the Conservative party. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from March to December, 1852, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from March, 1858, to June, 1859, in which latter year he was sworn of the Privy Council. He married, first, Oct. 8, 1825, Eleanor, second daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget; and, secondly, Jan. 19, 1867, Sophia Penelope, widow of the fourth Earl of Ilchester. By the former (who died July 23, 1862) he had seven sons and six daughters. The second but eldest surviving son, Hedworth Hylton, now Lord Hylton, late M.P. for Wells, and a distinguished officer in the Crimean War, who was born June 23, 1829; married, Dec. 30, 1858, Agnes Mary, eldest daughter of George Stevens, Earl of Strafford, and has issue. The late Lord Hylton's eldest son, Captain Hylton Jolliffe, Coldstream Guards, died of cholera, on the heights before Sebastopol, Oct. 4, 1854.

THE DOWAGER LADY LOVAT.

The Right Hon. Charlotte Georgiana, Dowager Lady Lovat, died at Beaufort Castle, Inverness-shire, on the 28th ult. Her Ladyship was born Oct. 8, 1800, the eldest daughter of George William Jerminham, eighth Lord Stafford, by Frances Henrietta, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Edward Sulzard, Esq., of Haughley Park, in the county of Suffolk, and was married, Aug. 6, 1823, to Thomas Alexander Fraser, of Lovat and Strichen, who was created a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Lovat, in 1837, and who subsequently (in 1857) established his right to the ancient and historic Scotch barony of the same title. The issue of her Ladyship's marriage consisted of four sons (the eldest, Simon, the present Lord Lovat) and three daughters—the Hon. Mrs. Scott-Murray, of Danesfield, the Hon. Lady Mostyn of Talacre, and the Hon. Lady Sausse. Lady Lovat survived her husband not more than eleven months.

SIR JOHN HENRY SCOURFIELD, BART.

Sir John Henry Scourfield, of Williamston, The Mote, and Robeston Hall, in the county of Pembroke, one of the last-created Baronets, M.P. for Pembroke, and Lord Lieutenant of Haverfordwest, whose death is just announced, was only son of Owen Philipps, Esq., of Williamston, Colonel of the Pembroke Militia, by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, only daughter of Henry Scourfield, Esq., of Robeston Hall, and assumed the surname of Scourfield in lieu of that of Philipps in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, William Henry Scourfield, Esq. He received his education at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1828 and M.A. 1832. He was High Sheriff of Pembroke-shire in 1833, sat in Parliament for Haverfordwest from 1852 to 1863, and, from the latter year until his decease, for the county. It was only in the early part of the present year that he was created a Baronet. Sir John married, May 1, 1845, Augusta, daughter of John Lort Philipps, Esq., of Lawrenny, and leaves issue two sons, Sir Owen Henry Philipps Scourfield, second and present Baronet, born Oct. 10, 1847; and Captain John Arthur Philipps Scourfield, 12th Lancers, born Oct. 17, 1849.

The deaths are also announced of Captain Richard Annesley Eyre, an energetic public servant, some time Governor of the Provincial Gaol, New Zealand, and previously an officer in the 53rd Regiment;—of Richard Hare, Esq., Commander, R.N., aged 82;—of Thomas Lane, Esq., of Moundsley Hall, in the county of Worcester, J.P. and D.L.;—of Thomas G. Charlesworth, Esq., F.C.S., F.R.H.S.;—of Major-General George Alcock, late Royal Madras Artillery (grandson of George Alcock, Alderman and Lord Mayor of Dublin);—of the Rev. Robert Myddelton, of Gwynnynog, in the county of Denbigh, J.P. and D.L. (of the same family as Sir Thomas Myddelton, Lord Mayor of London in 1613, and Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., the projector of the New River);—of the Rev. Joseph Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, and late Rector of Water Stratford, Bucks;—of Henry Eustace Leader, Esq., of Mount Leader, in the county of Cork, J.P., and late Captain in the 16th Lancers, grandson maternally of the Rev. Charles Eustace, heir to the Baltinglass title;—of Admiral John Pakenham, at the age of eighty-seven;—and of Mr. Bethell Walrond, of Dulford Park, Devonshire, at the age of seventy-five. He was early in life in the Army, and afterwards represented in the House of Commons two boroughs since disfranchised—namely, Saltash, in Cornwall, and Sudbury, in Suffolk. He held his seat from 1826 down to 1832, but never again entered Parliament. Mr. Walrond was a grandee of the first class in Spain, the titles of Count and Marquis having been conferred on his ancestors by Philip IV.

A new park at Highgate, Birmingham, was opened yesterday week. The cost to the Town Council of buying the land and laying it out as a park was £4500. Birmingham now possesses five public parks.

About 950 members of French friendly societies, on Monday, returned the visit recently paid to Boulogne by the members of some English friendly societies. They were conveyed from Boulogne to Folkestone in the South-Eastern Railway Company's boats, and were received at Folkestone harbour by Sir Edwin Watkin, M.P., and the Mayor and Corporation. They then walked through the town to the West Cliff Hotel, where they had luncheon. A concert was given in the grounds of the hotel, and sports of various kinds were provided for the entertainment of the visitors.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

BEE HIVE.—In two, three, or four moves. Problems in five moves, unless they possess some very remarkable features, are ineligible.
W. NASH.—Many thanks for the games.
J. F. R. SMYTH.—The magazine, we regret to say, is defunct.
F. B. GRANT.—The problem has several variations, but no double solution. You are correct as to the *modus operandi*.
THE READING CLUB OF CONF.—The solutions are quite correct.
E. D. CHATEAU-LA-VALIERE.—Problem No. 1681 cannot be solved as you propose.
W. H. S.—Quite true; but the tournament of 1851 was the first of its kind, and we are now beginning to see the folly of encouraging professional play.
J. TABRANT.—Accept our best thanks for the games.
G. L. DE BOER.—Pray send us a copy of the problem described on a diagram. We cannot prevail upon any of our examiners to look at it in its present state.
J. DALE and R. W. S.—The problems shall have early examination.
A. H.—The book is out of print, but a secondhand copy is occasionally obtainable. Apply to W. Morgan, 67, Bartholomew.
P. WIGHTMAN.—If you will send us the position on a diagram we will endeavour to give you the solution.
A. F. H.—The problem you have forwarded is the composition of Mr. F. Healey, and was published many years ago.
PETER PIPER.—We really know nothing of the club in question, but you will doubtless obtain all particulars by applying to the hon. sec.
D. PHILLIPS.—Black is altogether wrong. White does not expose himself to check by taking the Bishop.

PROBLEM No. 1683.—Additional correct solutions received from Cathcart, E. S. Quintanar, W. D. Myth, R. W. S. Tamar, Canonbury Chess Club, Barrow Helges, J. Dale, G. H. V., E. H. V., S. Philip, M. H. Moorhouse, and Emile F. Those by Three Chafers, H. J. R. and Aberchider are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1684.—Correct solutions received from C. M. Simon, J. Schooling, R. W. S. Don Pedro, S. R. V., E. H. V., G. H. V., W. F. Payne, Tamar, W. V. G. D. W. P. Welsh, R. Bowmar, Barrow Helges, A. Wood, E. Carpenter, H. Res, Myth, Deep He, I. S. T., S. Pitt-street, B. B. Beehive, W. Groux, Cant, D. G. N. P., R. H. Brooks, J. Dale, J. J. Heaton, P. S. Shenle, Canctacue, J. H. P. Oulet, Horward, W. S. B. S. Philip, East Marden, C. Blacken, Emile F., M. H. Moorhouse, W. P. Latta. Those by J. D. Denham, Cruz del Campo, A. Ball, R. Collett, Junior Garrick Club, T. Swaile, W. L. Lawrence are wrong.

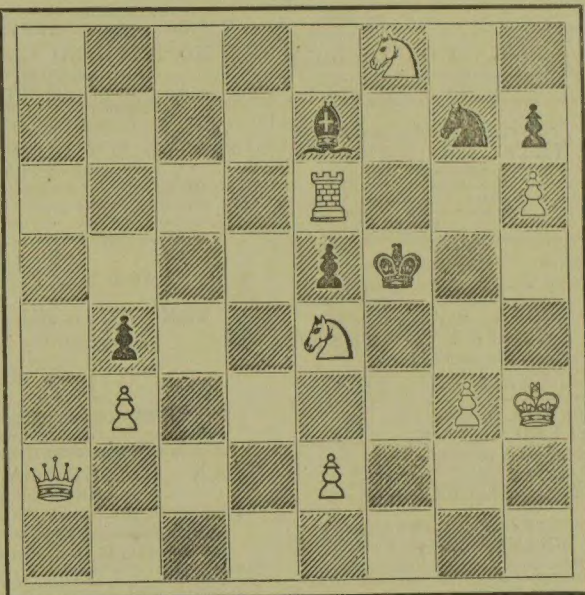
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1684.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
 1. Kt to K R 3rd Anything 2. Mates.

PROBLEM No. 1686.

By Mr. J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



BROWNING'S BINOCULARS.—The "Huyarcope," the best Binocular for the Opera, 22 2s. Achromatic Field-glass, in case, 30s. Achromatic Opera-Glass, in case, 10s. 8d. JOHN BROWNING, 63, Strand, London, W.C. Illustrated Lists free. Established 100 years.

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FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.—The GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, respectfully announce a considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of their SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, consequent upon the present fall in the value of sterling silver. For revised scale see below.

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The Best Wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS. Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 6d. per oz. Queen's Pattern, 7s. 8d. per oz. Many other Patterns, Plain or Highly Ornamented.

FIDDLE PATTERN.	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons ..	30	7 4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto ..	20	7 4	11 0 0
12 Table Forks ..	20	7 4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto ..	20	7 4	11 0 0
2 Gravy Spoons ..	10	7 4	11 0 0
1 Soup Ladle ..	10	7 4	11 0 0
4 Sauce ditto ..	10	7 4	11 0 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowl ..	10	7 10	11 4 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ..	10	7 10	11 4 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	10	7 10	11 4 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	10	7 10	11 4 0

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OUT TABLE GLASS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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	Table Knives.	Dessert Knives.	Carver & Fork.
34-inch ivory handles, per doz.	15s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
34-inch ivory handles, balance, per doz.	19s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
34-inch ivory handles, riveted and balance, per doz.	22s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
34-inch ivory, stout, riveted and balance, per doz.	32s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
4-inch fine ivory, riveted and balance, per doz.	34s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
4-inch extra thick Africa, per doz.	36s. 0d.	26s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
4-inch extra thick white, per doz.	46s. 0d.	32s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
4-inch silvered ferrules round, doz.	45s. 0d.	39s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Ditto, with silvered blades, per doz.	50s. 0d.	39s. 0d.	17s. 0d.

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SPOONS and FORKS.—Electro-Silver Plate:—

	Fiddle or Plain Pattern.	Better Quality.
12 Table Spoons, plated on nickel silver	£1 10 0	£2 0 0
12 Table Forks, plated on ditto ..	1 10 0	2 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, plated on ditto ..	1 4 0	1 12 0
12 Dessert Spoons, plated on ditto ..	1 4 0	1 12 0
12 Tea Spoons, plated on ditto ..	0 12 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon, plated on ditto ..	0 12 0	0 16 0
1 Soup Ladle, plated on ditto ..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, plated on ditto ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
4 Egg Spoons, plated on ditto ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
1 Fish Slice and Fork, plated on ditto.	0 15 0	0 10 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, plated on ditto ..	0 10 0	0 12 0

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Larger and heavier sizes—No. 2, 12s.; No. 3, 15s.; No. 4, 18s.; No. 5, 21s.; No. 6, 24s.; No. 7, 27s.; No. 8, 30s.; No. 9, 33s.; No. 10, 36s.; No. 11, 39s.; No. 12, 42s.; No. 13, 45s.; No. 14, 48s.; No. 15, 51s.; No. 16, 54s.; No. 17, 57s.; No. 18, 60s.; No. 19, 63s.; No. 20, 66s.; No. 21, 69s.; No. 22, 72s.; No. 23, 75s.; No. 24, 78s.; No. 25, 81s.; No. 26, 84s.; No. 27, 87s.; No. 28, 90s.; No. 29, 93s.; No. 30, 96s.; No. 31, 99s.; No. 32, 102s.; No. 33, 105s.; No. 34, 108s.; No. 35, 111s.; No. 36, 114s.; No. 37, 117s.; No. 38, 120s.; No. 39, 123s.; No. 40, 126s.; No. 41, 129s.; No. 42, 132s.; No. 43, 135s.; No. 44, 138s.; No. 45, 141s.; No. 46, 144s.; No. 47, 147s.; No. 48, 150s.; No. 49, 153s.; No. 50, 156s.; No. 51, 159s.; No. 52, 162s.; No. 53, 165s.; No. 54, 168s.; No. 55, 171s.; No. 56, 174s.; No. 57, 177s.; No. 58, 180s.; No. 59, 183s.; No. 60, 186s.; No. 61, 189s.; No. 62, 192s.; No. 63, 195s.; No. 64, 198s.; No. 65, 201s.; No. 66, 204s.; No. 67, 207s.; No. 68, 210s.; No. 69, 213s.; No. 70, 216s.; No. 71, 219s.; No. 72, 222s.; No. 73, 225s.; No. 74, 228s.; No. 75, 231s.; No. 76, 234s.; No. 77, 237s.; No. 78, 240s.; No. 79, 243s.; No. 80, 246s.; No. 81, 249s.; No. 82, 252s.; No. 83, 255s.; No. 84, 258s.; No. 85, 261s.; No. 86, 264s.; No. 87, 267s.; No. 88, 270s.; No. 89, 273s.; No. 90, 276s.; No. 91, 279s.; No. 92, 282s.; No. 93, 285s.; No. 94, 288s.; No. 95, 291s.; No. 96, 294s.; No. 97, 297s.; No. 98, 300s.; No. 99, 303s.; No. 100, 306s.; No. 101, 309s.; No. 102, 312s.; No. 103, 315s.; No. 104, 318s.; No. 105, 321s.; No. 106, 324s.; No. 107, 327s.; No. 108, 330s.; No. 109, 333s.; No. 110, 336s.; No. 111, 339s.; No. 112, 342s.; No. 113, 345s.; No. 114, 348s.; No. 115, 351s.; No. 116, 354s.; No. 117, 357s.; No. 118, 360s.; No. 119, 363s.; No. 120, 366s.; No. 121, 369s.; No. 122, 372s.; No. 123, 375s.; No. 124, 378s.; No. 125, 381s.; No. 126, 384s.; No. 127, 387s.; No. 128, 390s.; No. 129, 393s.; No. 130, 396s.; No. 131, 399s.; No. 132, 402s.; No. 133, 405s.; No. 134, 408s.; No. 135, 411s.; No. 136, 414s.; No. 137, 417s.; No. 138, 420s.; No. 139, 423s.; No. 140, 426s.; No. 141, 429s.; No. 142, 432s.; No. 143, 435s.; No. 144, 438s.; No. 145, 441s.; No. 146, 444s.; No. 147, 447s.; No. 148, 450s.; No. 149, 453s.; No. 150, 456s.; No. 151, 459s.; No. 152, 462s.; No. 153, 465s.; No. 154, 468s.; No. 155, 471s.; No. 156, 474s.; No. 157, 477s.; No. 158, 480s.; No. 159, 483s.; No. 160, 486s.; No. 161, 489s.; No. 162, 492s.; No. 163, 495s.; No. 164, 498s.; No. 165, 501s.; No. 166, 504s.; No. 167, 507s.; No. 168, 510s.; No. 169, 513s.; No. 170, 516s.; No. 171, 519s.; No. 172, 522s.; No. 173, 525s.; No. 174, 528s.; No. 175, 531s.; No. 176, 534s.; No. 177, 537s.; No. 178, 540s.; No. 179, 543s.; No. 180, 546s.; No. 181, 549s.; No. 182, 552s.; No. 183, 555s.; No. 184, 558s.; No. 185, 561s.; No. 186, 564s.; No. 187, 567s.; No. 188, 570s.; No. 189, 573s.; No. 190, 576s.; No. 191, 579s.; No. 192, 582s.; No. 193, 585s.; No. 194, 588s.; No. 195, 591s.; No. 196, 594s.; No. 197, 597s.; No. 198, 600s.; No. 199, 603s.; No. 200, 606s.; No. 201, 609s.; No. 202, 612s.; No. 203, 615s.; No. 204, 618s.; No. 205, 621s.; No. 206, 624s.; No. 207, 627s.; No. 208, 630s.; No. 209, 633s.; No. 210, 636s.; No. 211, 639s.; No. 212, 642s.; No. 213, 645s.; No. 214, 648s.; No. 215, 651s.; No. 216, 654s.; No. 217, 657s.; No. 218, 660s.; No. 219, 663s.; No. 220, 666s.; No. 221, 669s.; No. 222, 672s.; No. 223, 675s.; No. 224, 678s.; No. 225, 681s.; No. 226, 684s.; No. 227, 687s.; No. 228, 690s.; No. 229, 693s.; No. 230, 696s.; No. 231, 699s.; No. 232, 702s.; No. 233, 705s.; No. 234, 708s.; No. 235, 711s.; No. 236, 714s.; No. 237, 717s.; No. 238, 720s.; No. 239, 723s.; No. 240, 726s.; No. 241, 729s.; No. 242, 732s.; No. 243, 735s.; No. 244, 738s.; No. 245, 741s.; No. 246, 744s.; No. 247, 747s.; No. 248, 750s.; No. 249, 753s.; No. 250, 756s.; No. 251, 759s.; No. 252, 762s.; No. 253, 765s.; No. 254, 768s.; No. 255, 771s.; No. 256, 774s.; No. 257, 777s.; No. 258, 780s.; No. 259, 783s.; No. 260, 786s.; No. 261, 789s.; No. 262, 792s.; No. 263, 795s.; No. 264, 798s.; No. 265, 801s.; No. 266, 804s.; No. 267, 807s.; No. 268, 810s.; No. 269, 813s.; No. 270, 816s.; No. 271, 819s.; No. 272, 822s.; No. 273, 825s.; No. 274, 828s.; No. 275, 831s.; No. 276, 834s.; No. 277, 837s.; No. 278, 840s.; No. 279, 843s.; No. 280, 846s.; No. 281, 849s.; No. 282, 852s.; No. 283, 855s.; No. 284, 858s.; No. 285, 861s.; No. 286, 864s.; No. 287, 867s.; No. 288, 870s.; No. 289, 873s.; No. 290, 876s.; No. 291, 879s.; No. 292, 882s.; No. 293, 885s.; No. 294, 888s.; No. 295, 891s.; No. 296, 894s.; No. 297, 897s.; No. 298, 900s.; No. 299, 903s.; No. 300, 906s.; No. 301, 909s.; No. 302, 912s.; No. 303, 915s.; No. 304, 918s.; No. 305, 921s.; No. 306, 924s.; No. 307, 927s.; No. 308, 930s.; No. 309, 933s.; No. 310, 936s.; No. 311, 939s.; No. 312, 942s.; No. 313, 945s.; No. 314, 948s.; No. 315, 951s.; No. 316, 954s.; No. 317, 957s.; No. 318, 960s.; No. 319, 963s.; No. 320, 966s.; No. 321, 969s.; No. 322, 972s.; No. 323, 975s.; No. 324, 978s.; No. 325, 981s.; No. 326, 984s.; No. 327, 987s.; No. 328, 990s.; No. 329, 993s.; No. 330, 996s.; No. 331, 999s.; No. 332, 1002s.; No. 333, 1005s.; No. 334, 1008s.; No. 335, 1011s.; No. 336, 1014s.; No. 337, 1017s.; No. 338, 1020s.; No. 339, 1023s.; No. 340, 1026s.; No. 341, 1029s.; No. 342, 1032s.; No. 343, 1035s.; No. 344, 1038s.; No. 345, 1041s.; No. 346, 1044s.; No. 347, 1047s.; No. 348, 1050s.; No. 349, 1053s.; No. 350, 1056s.; No. 351, 1059s.; No. 352, 1062s.; No. 353, 1065s.; No. 354, 1068s.; No. 355, 1071s.; No. 356, 1074s.; No. 357, 1077s.; No. 358, 1080s.; No. 359, 1083s.; No. 360, 1086s.; No. 361, 1089s.; No. 362, 1092s.; No. 363, 1095s.; No. 364, 1098s.; No. 365, 1101s.; No. 366, 1104s.; No. 367, 1107s.; No. 368, 1110s.; No. 369, 1113s.; No. 370, 1116s.; No. 371, 1119s.; No. 372, 1122s.; No. 373, 1125s.; No. 374, 1128s.; No. 375, 1131s.; No. 376, 1134s.; No. 377, 1137s.; No. 378, 1140s.; No. 379, 1143s.; No. 380, 1146s.; No. 381, 1149s.; No. 382, 1152s.; No. 383, 1155s.; No. 384, 1158s.; No. 385, 1161s.; No. 386, 1164s.; No. 387, 1167s.; No. 388, 1170s.; No. 389, 1173s.; No. 390, 1176s.; No. 391, 1179s.; No. 392, 1182s.; No. 393, 1185s.; No. 394, 1188s.; No. 395, 1191s.; No. 396, 1194s.; No. 397, 1197s.; No. 398, 1200s.; No. 399, 1203s.; No. 400, 1206s.; No. 401, 1209s.; No. 402, 1212s.; No. 403, 1215s.; No. 404, 1218s.; No. 405, 1221s.; No. 406, 1224s.; No. 407, 1227s.; No. 408, 1230s.; No. 409, 1233s.; No. 410, 1236s.; No. 411, 1239s.; No. 412, 1242s.; No. 413, 1245s.; No. 414, 1248s.; No. 415, 1251s.; No. 416, 1254s.; No. 417, 1257s.; No. 418, 1260s.; No. 419, 1263s.; No. 420, 1266s.; No. 421, 1269s.; No. 422, 1272s.; No. 423, 1275s.; No. 424, 1278s.; No. 425, 1281s.; No. 426, 1284s.; No. 427, 1287s.; No. 428, 1290s.; No. 429, 1293s.; No. 430, 1296s.; No. 431, 1299s.; No. 432, 1302s.; No. 433, 1305s.; No. 434, 1308s.; No. 435, 1311s.; No. 436, 1314s.; No. 437, 1317s.; No. 438, 1320s.; No. 439, 1323s.; No. 440, 1326s.; No. 441, 1329s.; No. 442, 1332s.; No. 443, 1335s.; No. 444, 1338s.; No. 445, 1341s.; No. 446, 1344s.; No. 447, 1347s.; No. 448, 1350s.; No. 449, 1353s.; No. 450, 1356s.; No. 451, 1359s.; No. 452, 1362s.; No. 453, 1365s.; No. 454, 1368s.; No. 455, 1371s.; No. 456, 1374s.; No. 457, 1377s.; No. 458, 1380s.; No. 459, 1383s.; No. 460, 1386s.; No. 461, 1389s.; No. 462, 1392s.; No. 463, 1395s.; No. 464, 1398s.; No. 465, 1401s.; No. 466, 1404s.; No. 467, 1407s.; No. 468, 1410s.; No. 469, 1413s.; No. 470, 1416s.; No. 471, 1419s.; No. 472, 1422s.; No. 473, 1425s.; No. 474, 1428s.; No. 475, 1431s.; No. 476, 1434s.; No. 477, 1437s.; No. 478, 1440s.; No. 479, 1443s.; No. 480, 1446s.; No. 481, 1449s.; No. 482, 1452s.; No. 483, 1455s.; No. 484, 1458s.; No. 485, 1461s.; No. 486, 1464s.; No. 487, 1467s.; No. 488, 1470s.; No. 489, 1473s.; No. 490, 1476s.; No. 491, 1479s.; No. 492, 1482s.; No. 493, 1485s.; No. 494, 1488s.; No. 495, 1491s.; No. 496, 1494s.; No. 497, 1497s.; No. 498, 1500s.; No. 499, 1503s.; No. 500, 1506s.; No. 501, 1509s.; No. 502, 1512s.; No. 503, 1515s.; No. 504, 1518s.; No. 505, 1521s.; No. 506, 1524s.; No. 507, 1527s.; No. 508, 1530s.; No. 509, 1533s.; No. 510, 1536s.; No. 511, 1539s.; No. 512, 1542s.; No. 513, 1545s.; No. 514, 1548s.; No. 515, 1551s.; No. 516, 1554s.; No. 517, 1557s.; No. 518, 1560s.; No. 519, 1563s.; No. 520, 1566s.; No. 521, 1569s.; No. 522, 1572s.; No. 523, 1575s.; No. 524, 1578s.; No. 525, 1581s.; No. 526, 1584s.; No. 527, 1587s.; No. 528, 1590s.; No. 529, 1593s.; No. 530, 1596s.; No. 531, 1599s.; No. 532, 1602s.; No. 533, 1605s.; No. 534, 1608s.; No. 535, 1611s.; No. 536, 1614s.; No. 537, 1617s.; No. 538, 1620s.; No. 539, 1623s.; No. 540, 1626s.; No. 541, 1629s.; No. 542, 1632s.; No. 543, 1635s.; No. 544, 1638s.; No. 545, 1641s.; No. 546, 1644s.; No. 547, 1647s.; No. 548, 1650s.; No. 549, 1653s.; No. 550, 1656s.; No. 551, 1659s.; No. 552, 1662s.; No. 553, 1665s.; No. 554, 1668s.; No. 555, 1671s.; No. 556, 1674s.; No. 557, 1677s.; No. 558, 1680s.; No. 559, 1683s.; No. 560, 1686s.; No. 561, 1689s.; No. 562, 1692s.; No. 563, 1695s.; No. 564, 1698s.; No. 565, 1701s.; No. 566, 1704s.; No. 567, 1707s.; No. 568, 1710s.; No. 569, 1713s.; No. 570, 1716s.; No. 571, 1719s.; No. 572, 1722s.; No. 573, 1725s.; No. 574, 1728s.; No. 575, 1731s.; No. 576, 1734s.; No. 577, 1737s.; No. 578, 1740s.; No. 579, 1743s.; No. 580, 1746s.; No. 581, 1749s.; No. 582, 1752s.; No. 583, 1755s.; No. 584, 1758s.; No. 585, 1761s.; No. 586, 1764s.; No. 587, 1767s.; No. 588, 1770s.; No. 589, 1773s.; No. 590, 1776s.; No. 591, 1779s.; No. 592, 1782s.; No. 593, 1785s.; No. 594, 1788s.; No. 595, 1791s.; No. 596, 1794s.; No. 597, 1797s.; No. 598, 1800s.; No. 599, 1803s.; No. 600, 1806s.; No. 601, 1809s.; No. 602, 1812s.; No. 603, 1815s.; No. 604, 1818s.; No. 605, 1821s.; No. 606, 1824s.; No. 607, 1827s.; No. 608, 1830s.; No. 609, 1833s.; No. 610, 1836s.; No. 611, 1839s.; No. 612, 1842s.; No. 613, 1845s.; No. 614, 1848s.; No. 615, 1851s.; No. 616, 1854s.; No. 617, 1857s.; No. 618, 1860